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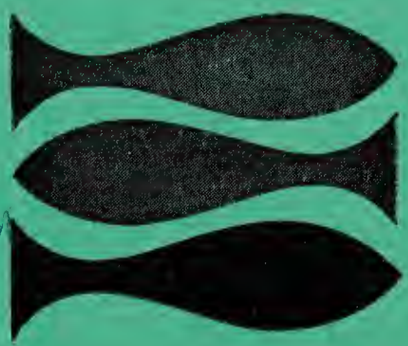

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INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION

BULLETIN NUMBER 12

SALMON OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
PART I

INTRODUCTION
by Roy I. Jackson

CATCH STATISTICS FOR NORTH PACIFIC SALMON
by Hiroshi Kasahara

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no. 12

VANCOUVER, CANADA, 1963

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Established by Convention between Canada, Japan and the United States for the Conservation of the Fisheries Resources of the North Pacific Ocean

BULLETIN NUMBER 12

SALMON OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
PART I

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SALMON OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN—PART I
INTRODUCTION

by Roy I. Jackson[1]

In 1955, when the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission began its research on salmon in the North Pacific Ocean, almost nothing was known of the salmon in this vast region, one of the least known of the oceans. Now, eight years later, as a result of what may be the world's greatest cooperative fisheries research program, the situation is remarkably different. The North Pacific Ocean has become one of the best known oceans and a very great amount of information has been accumulated on the salmon which spend their marine life there.

In order to make this information available, the Commission has undertaken the preparation of a comprehensive report on the origin, distribution, abundance and intermingling of continental stocks of Pacific salmon in the North Pacific Ocean and a description of their oceanic environment. The complete report will be published in a number of issues of the Commission's bulletin series, of which this is the first. It is a great honour and pleasure to introduce these outstanding cooperative contributions from a number of fishery scientists in Canada, Japan and the United States. As a prelude to their reports I intend to describe briefly the salmon and the salmon fisheries of the North Pacific, to describe the organization and execution of the high seas salmon research program of the Commission, to explain the reasons for preparing the report as a whole and to indicate the title and contents of each of its parts.

Pacific salmon (genus *Oncorhynchus*) spend the marine years of their lives in a wide area of the North Pacific Ocean. Their general oceanic distribution extends from the shores of Asia to the shores of North America and from approximately 40° North latitude through the Bering Strait and into the Arctic Ocean. There are six anadromous species in the genus, five of which reproduce on both continents; the sixth (*Oncorhynchus masou*) originates only in Asia. The scientific names and usual common names of the various species of Pacific salmon are:

Oncorhynchus nerka (Walbaum)—sockeye, red

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha (Walbaum)—pink, humpback

Oncorhynchus keta (Walbaum)—chum, keta, dog

Oncorhynchus kisutch (Walbaum)—coho, silver

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (Walbaum)—chinook, spring, king

Oncorhynchus masou (Brevoort)—masu salmon, sakura masu.

The average size and weight of mature salmon varies considerably both between the various species and for the same species in different regions. As an example, mature sockeye taken in Alaska in 1961 in different regions varied in average weight from 5.5 to 7.9 pounds. Similar figures for the other species in Alaska in 1961 were as follows: pink salmon, 4.1 to 6.0 pounds; chum salmon, 6.6 to 10.3 pounds; coho salmon, 5.3 to 12.5 pounds; chinook salmon, 10.8 to 22.5 pounds.

Pacific salmon hatch from eggs laid in the gravel beds of freshwater streams and lakes. Their spawning grounds are found from the northern part of the Japanese island of Honshu northward into the Arctic Ocean and southward to San Francisco Bay. Without any known exception in nature, Pacific salmon die after spawning once. After hatching of the egg and absorption of the yolk sac are completed, usually in the spring following spawning, the young salmon (fry) emerge from their gravel beds. The length of their subsequent period of residence in fresh water is subject to wide variations both between and within species. All pink salmon and most chum salmon migrate directly to the sea after emergence. In some of the other species, individuals may live for as much as three years or more in fresh water before descending to the sea.

After entering the sea, many young salmon remain for some weeks or even months in coastal waters before moving offshore; however, the timing of major movements from coastal areas to the high seas needs more investigation. The offshore distribution of salmon is, of course, a subject of major investigation by the Commission and one which will be dealt with extensively throughout the reports. It is sufficient to state here that salmon are pelagic, are found far offshore and that their distribution across the width of the North Pacific is continuous.

[1] Executive Director, INPFC.

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The length of life in the sea also varies both between and within each species. Pink salmon spend only one year in the sea, as do practically all coho salmon, before returning to their home or parent streams to spawn and die. The other species spend longer and more variable lengths of time in the sea. Two, three and four years in the sea are most common. Thus, the total length of life of a single generation varies from two years for pink salmon to as much as eight years, and possibly longer, for some sockeye and chinook salmon.

Two characteristics of the life history of salmon are of fundamental importance to their exploitation and conservation. These are, first, that salmon, to a very great extent, return to their home or parent streams to spawn and die. Second, that the timing of the shoreward migration of each population unit is consistent from year to year, within narrow limits. These two attributes make it possible to study the life history and population dynamics of separate population units and, in many cases, to manage the fishing on population units in accordance with their individual conservation requirements.

Fishermen of Canada, Japan, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics operate commercial fisheries for salmon. The fishery is of major importance. In 1961 the catch by species by country was as follows (in thousands of pounds):

Country	All species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
All four countries	964,554	228,833	394,295	234,354	67,513	39,559
Canada	125,112	26,622	50,059	14,609	24,729	9,093
Japan	349,036	80,903	167,295	90,375	9,433	1,030
U.S.A.	314,749	104,051	110,226	49,079	23,389	28,004
U.S.S.R.	175,657	17,257	66,715	80,291	9,962	1,432

The gear and vessels used vary to some extent. Most salmon are caught by nets, particularly by floating gillnets and purse seines. Many are taken by traps and other forms of fixed gear. Floating longlines carrying baited hooks are also employed, as are hooked lures towed behind moving boats (trolling). Japanese fishermen take salmon on the high seas as well as close to shore. The Japanese mothership are accompanied by catcher boats which employ drifting surface gillnets for capturing salmon. This fishery, which began in 1952, has developed rapidly. Land-based salmon fishing vessels, working out of ports in northern Japan, employ either drift gillnets or floating longlines. Japanese coastal salmon fishermen use traps and fixed gear.

Fishermen of the U.S.S.R. take salmon only in coastal waters. They employ traps, beach seines and weirs to capture maturing salmon from schools en route to the spawning grounds. In Canada and the United States, including Alaska, salmon fishing by nets may not legally be carried on at any distance from the outer coast. In other words, offshore or high seas salmon fishing with nets is prohibited. Traps are also prohibited, with minor exceptions. Thus, except for salmon caught by trolled hooks, principally coho and chinook, most salmon caught in North America are taken by purse seines and gillnets, in inshore waters. Throughout all the countries most salmon are preserved by canning. Lesser amounts are frozen, salted, iced or smoked. The form of preservation varies somewhat with the species.

Those salmon which survive the risks of hatching, the hazards of freshwater and marine life, the toll taken by fishermen and the risks of the final migration up the rivers, deposit their eggs and die, leaving the embryonic new generation in the gravel beds.

The prospect of increased development and expansion of fishing for various species, including salmon, in distant offshore waters, which had begun on an exploratory basis before the second world war, led Canada, Japan and the United States to adopt a fishery treaty for the North Pacific Ocean. This treaty, known as the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, came into force on June 12, 1953. It will continue in force for ten years and thereafter until one year from the day on which any Contracting Party gives notice of termination. The Convention applies to all waters of the North Pacific Ocean and its adjacent seas, other than territorial waters.

The general objectives of the Convention, as stated in its opening paragraphs, are:

" Believing that it will best serve the common interest of mankind, as well as the interests of the Contracting Parties, to ensure the maximum sustained productivity of the fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean, and that each of the Parties should assume an obligation, on a free and equal footing, to encourage the conservation of such resources, and

" Recognizing that in view of these considerations it is highly desirable (1) to establish an International Commission, representing the three Parties hereto, to promote and coordinate the scientific studies necessary to ascertain the conservation measures required to secure the maximum sustained productivity of fisheries of joint interest to the Contracting Parties and to recommend such measures to

such Parties and (2) that each Party carry out such conservation recommendations, and provide for necessary restraints on its own nationals and fishing vessels, . . . "

Although the terms of the Convention encompass any " fisheries of joint interest ", most of the Commission's research efforts to date have been devoted to the fulfillment of the requirements of those provisions of the Convention which relate to salmon. Under the terms of the Convention Japan agrees to abstain from fishing for salmon east of a line which was provisionally placed at or near the meridian of 175° West longitude in the Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean[1]. Canada agrees to abstain from fishing for salmon east of the same line in the Bering Sea.

It should be noted that the line delimiting salmon fishing is provisional in location. The Protocol to the Convention instructed the Commission to:

" . . . investigate the waters of the Convention area to determine if there are areas in which salmon originating in the rivers of Canada and of the United States of America intermingle with salmon originating in the rivers of Asia. If such areas are found the Commission shall conduct suitable studies to determine a line or lines which best divide salmon of Asiatic origin and salmon of Canadian and United States of America origin, from which certain Contracting Parties have agreed to abstain in accordance with the provisions of Article V, Section 2, and whether it can be shown beyond a reasonable doubt that this line or lines more equitably divide such salmon than the provisional lines specified in sections 1(c) and 2 of the Annex. In accordance with these determinations the Commission shall recommend that such provisional lines be confirmed or that they be changed in accordance with these results, giving due consideration to adjustments required to simplify administration."

It is worthwhile, I believe, to describe the way in which the Commission conducts its research program. In February, 1954, the newly-appointed members of the Commission, four from each country, held their first meeting, in Washington, D.C. They established a Standing Committe on Biology and Research consisting of one Commissioner and two scientists from each member country. The Director and Assistant Director of the Commission's Secretariat were later made members of the Committee, *ex officio*, without vote.

The Committee on Biology and Research was directed to study a number of subjects, the first being the investigations required by the Protocol to the Convention; that is, the determination of the origin and distribution of the stocks of Pacific salmon on the high seas. If it was found that stocks of salmon from the two continents intermingled on the high seas, the Protocol required studies to determine a line or lines which would best divide the continental stocks. In planning and conducting research to meet these requirements, the Commission utilizes the technical and scientific services of official agencies of the Contracting Parties, rather than organizing its own research staff. This procedure is required by the Convention insofar as it is feasible.

The program of research established by the Commission has been described in detail in many of its annual reports and research bulletins. It is accurate to say that when the Commission began its investigations in 1955, knowledge of the distribution, abundance, origin and movements of salmon on the high seas was almost non-existent. It was known, of course, that juvenile salmon went to sea and that the maturing survivors returned later for spawning. Fishing, almost without exception, was conducted on salmon during their pre-spawning migration. The extent of knowledge of the sea life of salmon prior to 1955 has been summarized in previous Commission bulletins and will be discussed again in various parts of the forthcoming joint report. The Commission's research program devoted itself first to studies of the offshore distribution of salmon. Records of offshore commercial catches were collected and analyzed. In addition to the studies of commercial catch records, the Commission organized special fishing by research vessels for the purpose of determining salmon distribution and collecting samples for analysis. Much attention was given to developing and applying techniques for identification of the continent of origin of salmon on the high seas. These studies included morphological and meristic studies, bio-chemical and physiological investigations, scale studies and studies of the parasites of the salmon. Techniques for direct study of the movements of salmon on the high seas, using tagging, were developed and applied. Finally, the oceanic environment of the salmon was studied extensively to provide a background for understanding of the characteristics and variations of salmon distribution on the high seas.

The work of the Commission has been on a large scale. As many as fifteen or sixteen research vessels have operated on the high seas in most years. Because the Commission's research program is executed by the research agencies of the various countries, it is difficult to make a precise assessment of its total cost.

[1] Details of the abstention provisions may be obtained from the text of the Convention, which was printed most recently in the Annual Report of the Commission for 1959.

However, it may be estimated that approximately $2,000,000 per year has been spent on this investigation by the three countries combined. By far the major portion of this amount has been required for the operation of research vessels on the high seas.

The basic purpose of the investigations was and continues to be to provide the Commission with detailed scientific knowledge of the distribution, abundanee and migrations of the continental stocks of Pacific salmon on the high seas, and the environmental conditions which influence variations therein.

The pages of the book dealing with the sea life of salmon, which were largely blank, are now rapidly being filled with facts and interpretations. Many of the results of the Commission's work have already been presented in its annual reports and research bulletins and in the journals of other research organizations. It became obvious, however, that there was need for a comprehensive report on Pacific salmon on the high seas. This bulletin contains the first part of that report. Others will follow as soon as they can be prepared. All manuscripts are expected to be in the Commission's hands by November of 1963. There will be nine major divisions to the report. Several of the parts, containing information of a background nature, are being prepared by separate authors in each country, working independently. Most of the parts, however, are being prepared by joint teams of scientists, each team having representatives from each of the three cooperating countries. In these jointly-written contributions, when agreement on the interpretation of data cannot be reached, the authors are free to express their separate views.

The separate parts of the joint report are briefly described below.

PART I. *Introduction and Catch Statistics for North Pacific Salmon.* Information on the organization and background of the Commission's research program and a compilation of historical salmon catch statistics for all regions. Prepared by the INPFC Secretariat.

PART II. *Review of Oceanography of the Subarctic Pacific Region.* This volume, which has already been published by the Commission, contains information on the oceanography of the Subarctic waters of the North Pacific Ocean in terms suitable for fisheries interpretation. It has been prepared by a team of oceanographers from the three countries.

PART III. *A Review of the Life History of North Pacific Salmon.* Background information, by geographical regions, on the reproduction, freshwater and marine life history of salmon. Separate authors assigned for Asia, British Columbia and the United States. Primarily concerned with sockeye, pink and chum salmon.

PART IV. *Spawning Populations of North Pacific Salmon.* Descriptions of the geographic distribution of the spawning grounds for each species, abundance records, timing and numerical information on escapements. Also to serve as background for the studies of the distribution, origin, abundance and intermingling of each species of salmon that will be dealt with in subsequent parts of the joint report. Separate authors for Asia, British Columbia and the United States.

PART V. *Offshore Distribution of North Pacific Salmon.* This volume will contain information on the distribution of salmon on the high seas as determined from information obtained from research vessels and commercial fishing records. This volume is being written jointly by a team of scientists from the three member countries.

PART VI. *Sockeye Salmon in Offshore Waters.* This volume, which is being jointly written by a team of scientists from the three countries, will contain information on the oceanic distribution of specific stocks of sockeye salmon on the high seas and the intermingling of these stocks.

PART VII. *Pink Salmon in Offshore Waters.* Same basic contents as Part VI; also jointly written.

PART VIII. *Chum Salmon in Offshore Waters.* Same basic contents as Parts VI and VII; also jointly written.

PART IX. *Coho, Chinook and Masu Salmon in Offshore Waters.* Same basic contents as Parts VI, VII and VIII, except that it will also contain information on the life history of these species. Separate authors or e ach species.

As has been said prcviously, the Commission hopes to have all of the parts of this report completed in manuscript form by November of 1963. Parts will be published as they become available, without regard to order. The basic reponsibility for promoting and coordinating this unique and monumental assignment in coordinated fishery research and reporting falls on the Commission's Editorial Referees. The Editorial Referees, Dr. A.W.H. Needler for Canada, Dr. Tasuku Hanaoka for Japan and Mr. D. L. McKernan for the United States, assisted by the Secretariat of the Commission, have taken the initiative in planning of the joint report.

All manuscripts submitted to the Commission for publication in its bulletin series must first receive the approval of the Editorial Referees. Following their approval, papers must receive approval for publication by the Commission. All publications of the Commission are issued separately in English and in Japanese. The original language of each paper is indicated and the accuracy of translation is the responsibility of the Secretariat.

May, 1963.

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SALMON OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN—PART I
CATCH STATISTICS FOR NORTH PACIFIC SALMON

by Hiroshi Kasahara[1]

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1. INTRODUCTION

This is an annotated compilation of catch statistics for salmon (genus *Oncorhynchus*) in the North Pacific. The principal purpose of the compilation is to present information on the amounts of various species of salmon that have been taken in the North Pacific during the past fifty years. No attempt is made to interpret the catch statistics in relation to changes in abundance of the various stocks of salmon. The nature and limitations of the available data are explained.

Data on escapement were compiled for some of the major sockeye salmon stocks. Also, available data on catches of salmon by sport fishermen are given for recent years.

The scientific names of the salmon species dealt with in this compilation are as follows:

Sockeye salmon: *Oncorhynchus nerka* (Walbaum)
Pink salmon: *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* (Walbaum)
Chum salmon: *Oncorhynchus keta* (Walbaum)
Coho salmon: *Oncorhynchus kisutch* (Walbaum)
Chinook salmon: *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (Walbaum)
Masu salmon: *Oncorhynchus masou* (Brevoort).

[1] Assistant Director, INPFC (to June 20, 1963).
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2. CATCHES OF SALMON BY THE COASTAL FISHERIES ALONG THE FAR EASTERN COAST OF RUSSIA

Salmon fishing along the coast of Russia has been conducted by Japanese and Russian fishermen. The Japanese fishery on Russian territory began in the late 19th century. The fishery developed rapidly after the conclusion of the Treaty of 1907, which went into force in 1908 between the governments of Russia and Japan. This treaty was succeeded by the Treaty of 1928 between the Soviet Government and the Japanese Government, which modified the provisions of the 1907 agreement.

The Treaties of 1907 and 1928 recognized the rights of the Japanese to fish along the Russian coasts of the Japan Sea, Bering Sea and Okhotsk Sea, except in the inlets and estuaries. A large number of trap fishing lots were established along the coast to be leased by auction. The lessee of a lot was entitled to the use of the coast and a portion of territorial waters for fishing and processing. The details of the agreement and problems arising therefrom are described in Leonard (1944) and Taguchi (1957). The Japanese fishery on Russian territory ceased to exist after 1944.

Japanese fishermen used only traps, while both traps and beach seines were used by Russian fishermen. In the Amur River mouth, a kind of fixed net called " Zaezdka " has also been used by Russian fishermen.

2.1 *Total coastal catch during 1927–1936.*

Pravdin (1940) gives a number of tables showing the salmon catches on the Soviet coast during the period 1927–1936. It is not stated whether these catches include only landings by Russian fishermen or those by Russian and Japanese fishermen. It is obvious, however, that the latter is the case, for the following reasons: The total annual salmon catches from the Soviet coast during the above period, as given by Pravdin, are much larger than those by Japanese fishermen alone, as shown by Taguchi

(1957)—about double in many years. It is generally believed that Japanese fishermen caught considerably more salmon than Soviet fishermen in Kamchatka. The number of trap fishing lots occupied by Japanese fishermen was greater than that operated by Soviet fishermen during this period, except for 1935 and 1936, when the Soviet lots slightly outnumbered the Japanese. Even during the period 1940–1943, when the Japanese coastal fishery was declining, the Japanese coastal catch was only slightly less than the Russian catch, as shown by Semko (1954).

Tables 1–14 were prepared from the data given by Pravdin.

2.2 *Coastal catch by Japan during 1908–1944.*

The total Japanese salmon catch by species from the Russian coast is given by Taguchi (1957) for the period 1908–1944, in numbers of fish. Taguchi's data were checked against the original data, which were published in the reports of operations of the Association of the Russian Territory Fisheries; and corrections were made. The corrected data are shown in Table 15.

The Japanese coastal catch *by district* is available from three sources: the reports of operation of the Association of the Russian Territory Fisheries (ARTF), the catch statistics published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the data given by Taguchi (1957). These three sets of data differ only slightly from each other and apparently are from the same source. In many cases, the catch figures are expressed in " koku " which is a unit of volume. By studying the reports of operation of the above association, it is apparent that catches were originally recorded in numbers of fish and converted into " koku " by using standard conversion factors. In some cases, catches were further converted into weights. For this reason, we have converted data in " koku " to numbers of fish by using the conversion factors indicated in the above reports of operation. For 1909–1915 and 1919–1921, catch figures are based on statistics issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, because ARTF data show some inconsistencies in the area division for these years. The catch figures for 1942–44 were taken from Taguchi (1957), Appendix Table 3, because ARTF data are not available for these years. The results are tabulated in Tables 16–21. The total annual catches of each species of salmon shown in these tables may be different from those shown in Table 15 for some years, because of the different sources of data as mentioned above; but the difference is not great in any case.

The area division used in Tables 16–21 is shown in the map on page 15 and the number of fishing lots operated by Japanese fishermen in each district is shown in Table 16 for the years 1908–1944.

Information on the timing of salmon runs in various areas of the Russian coast is given by Taguchi (1957). Tables 22 and 23 summarize such information. Similar information for the salmon runs in the Amur River, Sakhalin Island and the Primore district may be found in various papers published by the U.S.S.R., but no attempt was made to compile such information.

2.3 *Coastal catch by the U.S.S.R.*

Data on the salmon catches by the Soviet fisheries since 1940 are shown in Tables 24–29. These data were given to the Commission by the U.S.S.R. Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography. For sockeye, chinook and coho salmon the data shown in these tables do not include catches from districts other than Kamchatka until 1959. It is known that practically no chinook salmon are caught in areas other than Kamchatka, but there are small catches of coho and sockeye salmon in the Okhotsk district. The data in these tables are given in metric tons and it is desirable to convert them into numbers of fish. There are three sources from which the average weights of each species of salmon in the various districts may be obtained: data given in Taguchi (1957), data given by Pravdin (1940)—comparison between catches in numbers of fish and catches in weights, and bio-statistical data from the U.S.S.R. for the years 1958–1961.

Taguchi (1957) gives the average weights of fish caught by the Japanese fishery along the Russian coast during the years 1936 to 1942. These data were obtained by sampling the catches. The results are summarized in Table 30. Although Taguchi does not give the average weights of fish for the years under question, 1940–1961, his data may be used for rough conversions. The bio-statistical data given by the U.S.S.R. include the average weight of fish in each age category and the number of fish measured. It is not known how the fish were sampled. Sampling of Kurilskoe Lake sockeye was perhaps most systematic, because fish were taken at a weir near the outlet of the lake. The average weight of each species of salmon sampled in each region was calculated from these data and is shown in Table 32. The average weights shown in this table include fish of all age categories. These average weights are generally greater than those obtained from the data given by Taguchi and Pravdin. The reason for such discrep-

ancies is unknown. They may have arisen from sampling bias or may simply reflect annual fluctuations; there may have been long-term changes in the actual weights of fish during the past 30 years.

It is noted, in Table 32, that the average weight of Lake Kurilskoe sockeye is consistently smaller than those of sockeye from other areas. It is considerably smaller than the average weight of fish sampled from the southwest coast of Kamchatka, where the Ozernaia River is located. Egorova and others (1961) give the average weight of sockeye salmon escaping to Lake Kurilskoe for the years 1945–1959. The average ranges from 2.21 to 3.05 kg., with a long term average of 2.5 kg.

The Russian catches in weight were converted to numbers of fish by using arbitrary conversion factors when tables summarizing all Asian catches were prepared. (Tables 43–46.)

3. JAPANESE FISHERY IN SOUTH SAKHALIN

The southern half of Sakhalin Island was owned by Japan during the period 1906–1945 and the salmon catches by Japan during 1906–1943 are shown in Table 33. These figures were taken from data collected by the Hokkaido Provincial Fisheries Research Station. For the years 1918–1941, the catch statistics compiled by the Sakhalin Provincial Government are also available. These two sets of data differ so little from each other that they must have come from the same source.

The salmon catches in South Sakhalin after 1945 are included in the Russian catches shown in Tables 24–29.

4. JAPANESE MOTHERSHIP FISHERY AND NORTH KURILE FISHERIES

4.1 *Mothership fishery before 1945.*

The fishing grounds of the Japanese mothership fishery before and during World War II were entirely different from those of the post-war mothership fishery. Most of the pre-war catches were made in waters immediately outside the territorial seas. The actual stations occupied by various motherships in some years are given in Taguchi (1957).

The catch statistics for this fishery are available from the statistical publications of the Japanese Government and also from Taguchi (1957). These two sets of data give almost identical figures for the number of salmon caught. There are differences, however, in the number of vessels used. Since Taguchi's data give some area division, the catch figures used in preparing Table 34 were taken from his data and figures for the number of vessels were taken from the government statistics.

Both traps and drift nets were used in the early years and only drift nets were used thereafter.

4.2 *North Kurile fisheries.*

Large quantities of salmon were taken by drift nets and traps based on the North Kurile Islands. A description of these fisheries and their fishing grounds is given in Taguchi (1957). The fishing grounds of the drift netters were usually within 50 miles of the two northernmost islands of the Kurile Chain. Most of the salmon caught here were migrating from Pacific waters into the Okhotsk Sea.

Two nearly identical sets of data are available for the catches of the North Kurile fisheries: those from Taguchi (1957) and those from the statistical publications of the Japanese Government. Taguchi's data (Table 35), however, give the catches by drift nets and traps separately, whereas the data from the government publications give only the total catches.

Small catches were made before 1933, but data are not available.

4.3 *Mothership fishery after World War II.*

The post-war mothership fishery began in 1952 and expanded rapidly during the following years. The fishing grounds covered wide areas of offshore waters in the Bering Sea, the Pacific Ocean and the Okhotsk Sea. The fishery and the fishing grounds have been changed by domestic and international regulations. Catch statistics for this fishery are available in the Statistical Yearbooks of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission in considerable detail. Tables 36 and 37 are summaries of the data in the Yearbooks.

5. FISHERIES BASED ON THE SOUTH KURILES, HOKKAIDO AND HONSHU

Salmon catches have been made in waters off the South Kurile Islands, Hokkaido and Honshu by different types of gear. Roughly speaking, most of the salmon caught in offshore waters by drift nets and longlines are bound for the Russian coast, including Kamchatka, the northern coast of the Okhotsk Sea, the Amur River, Sakhalin and Primore. Those caught by traps along the Japanese coast are mostly bound for streams in Hokkaido and Honshu.

The catch statistics of the land-based salmon fisheries before 1951 are very incomplete and apparently inac-

curate. The statistical data shown in Table 38 are taken from government statistical publications. The catches in this table, however, include those from North Kurile waters, which are shown separatcly in Tables 34 and 35. Accordingly, the data in Table 38 for the period from 1931 to 1945 cannot be used without knowledge of the catches from North Kurile waters *in weights*. It can be assumed that for the years before 1931 the North Kurile catches were relatively small, so that the catches shown in Tables 38 are mostly from waters of the South Kurile Islands and southward. There are some doubtful figures in the catch of pink and masu from Honshu. Particularly in 1915, an unusually large quantity of pink and masu was recorded in Niigata Prefecture.

Sano (1959) gives data for salmon landings in Hokkaido. They are summarized in Tables 39 and 40. These catches presumably include those from South Kurile waters. Relatively large catches of pink salmon were made in the latter waters. The pink salmon catch figures for the South Kuriles are available from the publications of the Hokkaido Provincial Government for the years 1935–1945 and are shown in brackets in Table 40. The government statistics from which these figures were taken also show the total landings of pink and masu salmon in Hokkaido and South Kurile waters, which may be compared with Sano's figures. The two sets of data coincide with each other except for 1938. The total catch in number given by Sano is 4,931,000 while that in the government statistics is 9,840,000.

Better statistics are available for the catches of the land-based fisheries after 1951. They are given in the Statistical Yearbooks of the Commission. The catches of the offshore land-based fisheries and those of the coastal fisheries can be estimated separately using either catches by gear or catches by month. In the former method, landings by gillnets and longlines (and angling) may be considered to be offshore catches and, in the latter method, landings during April through August may be considered to be offshore catches. In Table 41, separation was made by one or the other of these two methods depending on the availability of data.

In most of the statistics for the Japanese land-based fisheries, catches of pink and masu salmon are combined. Catches from Pacific waters off East Hokkaido and off the South Kurile Islands are practically all pink salmon. Even in the catches from waters off the southern coast of Hokkaido during April through June, masu salmon constitute a very small proportion of the combined pink and masu catch—3% in 1957 (Sano, 1959). The proportion of masu salmon becomes somewhat higher in the stream catches in Hokkaido, about 18% on the average (1951–1957) according to Sano (1959). Practically all stream catches in Honshu are masu salmon.

In the statistics of the Japanese land-based fisheries, catches of sockeye, coho and chinook salmon made in offshore Pacific waters are usually included in chum salmon catches. The offshore expansion of these fisheries has taken place since 1952, so that catches of these three species, if any, were presumably very small before 1952, and can be safely ignored. For 1952–1957 there is no way of estimating the catches of these species by the land-based fisheries. For 1958–1961, however, records of sockeye, coho and chinook catches by the offshore land-based driftnet fishery in Pacific waters are available, as shown in Table 42. These figures do not include longline catches and catches by small coastal boats, but they can be considered to represent the main portions of the catches of these species by the Japanese land-based driftnet fisheries.

6. TOTAL CATCH OF SALMON IN ASIA DURING THE PERIOD 1908–1961

An attempt was made to combine available catch statistics from different sources to estimate the total take of salmon, by species, in Asian waters, and the results are shown in Tables 43–46. The figures in these tables are only *very rough* estimates. Statistics from some sources are inaccurate and conversion factors were chosen rather arbitrarily.

In many years, information is not available from one fishery or another, so that tables are very incomplete. For sockeye salmon (Table 43), statistics are complete or nearly complete for 1927–1936 and 1940–1961, except for small catches that might have been made by the post-war land-based fisheries during 1952–1957. For 1958–1961, the catches by the land-based offshore driftnet fishery are available, so that statistics are nearly complete. For pink salmon, complete or nearly complete statistics are provided for 1925–1936 and 1940–1961, except for data on small catches made in some areas in 1931–1932, 1937–1939, 1944 and 1948–1951. Chum salmon statistics are complete or nearly so for 1925–1961, except for data on small catches made in some areas in 1931–1932, 1944 and 1948–1951. These catches are presumably so small that they should not affect the total catch figures appreciably. Coho statistics are also reasonably complete for 1925–1961, except for data on catches made by the Japanese land-based

fisheries during 1952–1957. For 1958–1961, the data on catches by the land-based offshore driftnet fishery are available, so that the statistics may be considered fairly complete. For chinook salmon, catches are so small that the lack of reliable conversion factors makes the combined catch statistics in number almost meaningless. Hence, such statistics are not shown for chinook.

7. COMMERCIAL CATCH OF SALMON IN ALASKA

On the North American side, practically all salmon catches have been made in waters close to the shore, mostly in territorial waters, except for troll catches made in waters a few miles off the coast. There have been no offshore commercial fisheries comparable to those conducted by Japanese fishermen.

Substantial numbers of coho and chinook salmon have been caught by sport fishermen on the American side. The catch statistics shown in Tables 47 to 75 do not include these sport catches. The available data on sport catches are compiled under " 12. Catch of salmon by sport fishermen ".

The catch statistics of the Alaska salmon fisheries are summarized in Tables 47–51. Most of the salmon catches in Alaska have been recorded in terms of number of fish. For many years, the conversion factors shown in Footnote 2 of Table 47 were used for converting numbers of fish into round weights. Since 1960, however, conversion factors based on sampling have been made available for many areas of Alaska; these are shown in the Statistical Yearbooks of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission.

Tables 48–50 show catch statistics for the three major regions of Alaska, Western Alaska, Central Alaska and Southeastern Alaska. Western Alaska is the coast of Alaska north and west of the tip of the Alaska Peninsula, including the eastern Aleutian Islands. Central Alaska is between the tip of the Alaska Peninsula and Cape Suckling.

Catch statistics with finer area divisions are available in the statistical publications only for the years after 1950. They are shown in Tables 52–56. For earlier years, salmon pack statistics by area are found in various government publications (particularly the Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries, published by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service) and also in the Pacific Fisherman Yearbooks. It is not intended to reprint all of these pack statistics. However, since Central Alaska covers a very long stretch of the coast, pack statistics for sockeye, pink and chum salmon in Central Alaska are shown by districts for the period 1923–1961 in Tables 57–59.

Practically all commercial salmon catches in Western Alaska have been made in Bristol Bay and southward except for small catches of chinook and/or chum salmon made in northern areas. There are no reliable data concerning the amounts of salmon taken by natives for local consumption in these northern areas. Detailed statistical data are available for the sockeye catches in the major fishing areas of Bristol Bay, as shown in Table 51.

For the years 1952–1961, detailed catch statistics are available in the INPFC Statistical Yearbooks. Catches are given by district, by area, by week and by gear. More data for earlier years are found in Rich and Ball (1929, 1931, 1935 and 1935a).

8. COMMERCIAL CATCH OF SALMON IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Commercial salmon catch statistics for British Columbia are available for the years 1920 and after, as summarized in Table 60. For the years before 1920, the only data available are those on the canned salmon pack; these are summarized in Table 61.

Catch statistics by districts are available only for the years 1951 and after. They are shown both in numbers of fish and in metric tons in Tables 62 and 63, respectively.

In the Statistical Yearbooks of the Commission, the salmon catch statistics are shown in more detail for the years 1952–1961. Tables showing catches by statistical areas, by week, and by types of gear are found. These are not reproduced in this compilation.

Although catch statistics by districts are not available for the years prior to 1951, canned salmon pack statistics have been reported by districts in the annual reports of the provincial government of British Columbia since the 1900's. These are not reproduced in this compilation.

Catch statistics and escapement data for the sockeye salmon taken from the Convention waters of the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Convention between Canada and the United States are shown separately in Table 64 for the years 1937–1961. The table includes both U.S. and Canadian catches. Canned salmon pack statistics for Fraser River sockeye are compiled in Table 65 for the years 1900–1961.

9. COMMERCIAL CATCH OF SALMON IN THE STATES OF WASHINGTON, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA

9.1 *Washington.*

Salmon landings in the State of Washington are shown in metric tons (round weight) in Table 66 for the years 1922–1961. Statistics in numbers of fish may be found in the statistical publications of the State of Washington for the years 1935–1961, and they are given in Table 67. Catches by districts and by types of gear are also shown in the same publications, but they are not reproduced in this compilation. For the years prior to 1922 only pack statistics are available. These are compiled in Table 68.

For the years 1952–1961, more detailed information is compiled in the Statistical Yearbooks of the Commission.

9.2 *Oregon.*

Salmon catch statistics for the State of Oregon are available only in weights, as shown in Table 69. For the years 1952–1961, more detailed statistics, including catches by week and by types of gear, are found in the Statistical Yearbooks of the Commission.

9.3 *California.*

Only chinook and coho salmon are caught in waters of the State of California, chinook catches being much larger than coho. For the years prior to 1948, catches of coho and chinook salmon are not shown separately in published statistics. The data are summarized in Table 70 and more detailed statistics are shown for the years 1952–1961 in the Statistical Yearbooks of the Commission.

10. TOTAL COMMERCIAL CATCH OF SALMON IN NORTH AMERICA DURING THE PERIOD 1920–1961

An attempt was made to combine the available catch statistics of salmon from different sources to estimate the total catch of salmon, by species, in North American waters. For the years prior to 1920, only Alaskan salmon catch statistics are available. Conversions were made in the following manner:

Catches in numbers of fish in British Columbia for the years 1949 and 1950 were estimated by converting landed weights (obtained from the Department of Fisheries of Canada) into numbers of fish by using the average landed weights of the various species of salmon caught during the years 1951–1955 (calculated from catch statistics). Salmon catches in the State of Washington for the years 1922–1934 were converted from weights into numbers of fish using the average weights of the various species of salmon during the years 1935–1944 (calculated from catch statistics). Catches in Oregon for 1922–1955 were converted from weights into numbers of fish using the approximate average weights of fish given by the Oregon Fish Commission for the years 1956–1959. Discrepancies between the figures given in this compilation and those in the Commission's Statistical Yearbooks for the years 1952–1955 arise from differences in the conversion method. Since no reliable conversion factors were available when the Yearbooks 1952–1955 were compiled, conversions were made using some factors arbitrarily chosen. Catches of coho salmon for 1948–1954 in the State of California were converted from landed weights into numbers of fish using the average weights of fish for 1955–1959 (calculated from catch statistics). Discrepancies between the figures in this compilation and those in the Statistical Yearbooks of the Commission for the years 1952–1954 arise from differences in the conversion method, as was the case with Oregon. Catches of chinook salmon for 1947–1961 in numbers of fish were provided by the California Department of Fish and Game from unpublished data.

The results are shown in Tables 71–75.

11. SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Reliable data on salmon escapement are scant. The following few tables show the available data on the escapements of sockeye salmon to some of the most important systems. The tables do not include estimates that are not based on actual observations by one means or another.

Table 76 gives the available data on the escapement of sockeye salmon to Lake Kurilskoe, the main spawning area for Ozernaia River sockeye. Data are based on weir counts at a station near the outlet of the lake. Table 77 gives data on the sockeye escapements to the various rivers of the Bristol Bay region. Table 78 summarizes data on the escapement of Skeena River sockeye. The first column is data for the escapement to Babine Lake, the major spawning area, based on weir counts at the lake outlet. The second column is for the escapement of 4_2 and 5_2 fish, the major age groups of Skeena River sockeye. The third column gives the estimated escapement to all spawning areas. The Indian catch is not included in the table. Data on Fraser River sockeye are given in Table 64.

In Hokkaido, large portions of the escapements of chum and pink salmon are caught by the hatcheries for artificial propagation. Table 79 summarizes data on the hatchery catches of chum, pink and masu salmon. Figures prior to 1945 include the hatchery catches on the South Kurile Islands.

12. SPORT CATCH OF SALMON

In British Columbia and the States of Washington, Oregon and California, the catches of salmon by sport fishermen are substantial. Due to difficulties involved in collecting statistics of sport catches, the available data should not be considered accurate. They only give a general idea of the size of sport catches in various regions.

Table 80 summarizes data on sport catches of salmon from the marine and tidal waters of British Columbia. The available data on the sport catches of salmon in the State of Washington are given in Table 81. Only catch records from the Columbia River are available for 1946–1948. The catch figures for the Columbia River area include catches by Oregon sport fishermen. The *ocean* sport catches of salmon in the States of Oregon and California are given in Table 82, according to Wendler (1960). In this table, Columbia River sport landings are equally divided between Washington and Oregon.

For the State of California, Ryan (1959) gives estimated sport catches of salmon, including both ocean and river catches, as in Table 83. It is noticed that Ryan's estimates of ocean sport catches are two or three times those given by Wendler. Ryan's figures are based on the answers to postal card questionnaires (returns from successful anglers), and it is assumed that the anglers who returned the postal card questionnaires were representative of California anglers as a whole. This seems to be a bold assumption. According to Wendler (1960), it was demonstrated that in 1956 the postal card returns gave an estimate of the ocean salmon catch that was nearly three times what it should have been. Ryan states that the figures only show trends and may grossly exaggerate the true catch figures. Judging from the tremendous discrepancies mentioned above, it seems doubtful that they can even show correct trends.

In view of the doubtful accuracy of sport catch statistics, no attempt was made to combine the figures for the different regions to estimate the total numbers of salmon caught by sport fishermen in North America.

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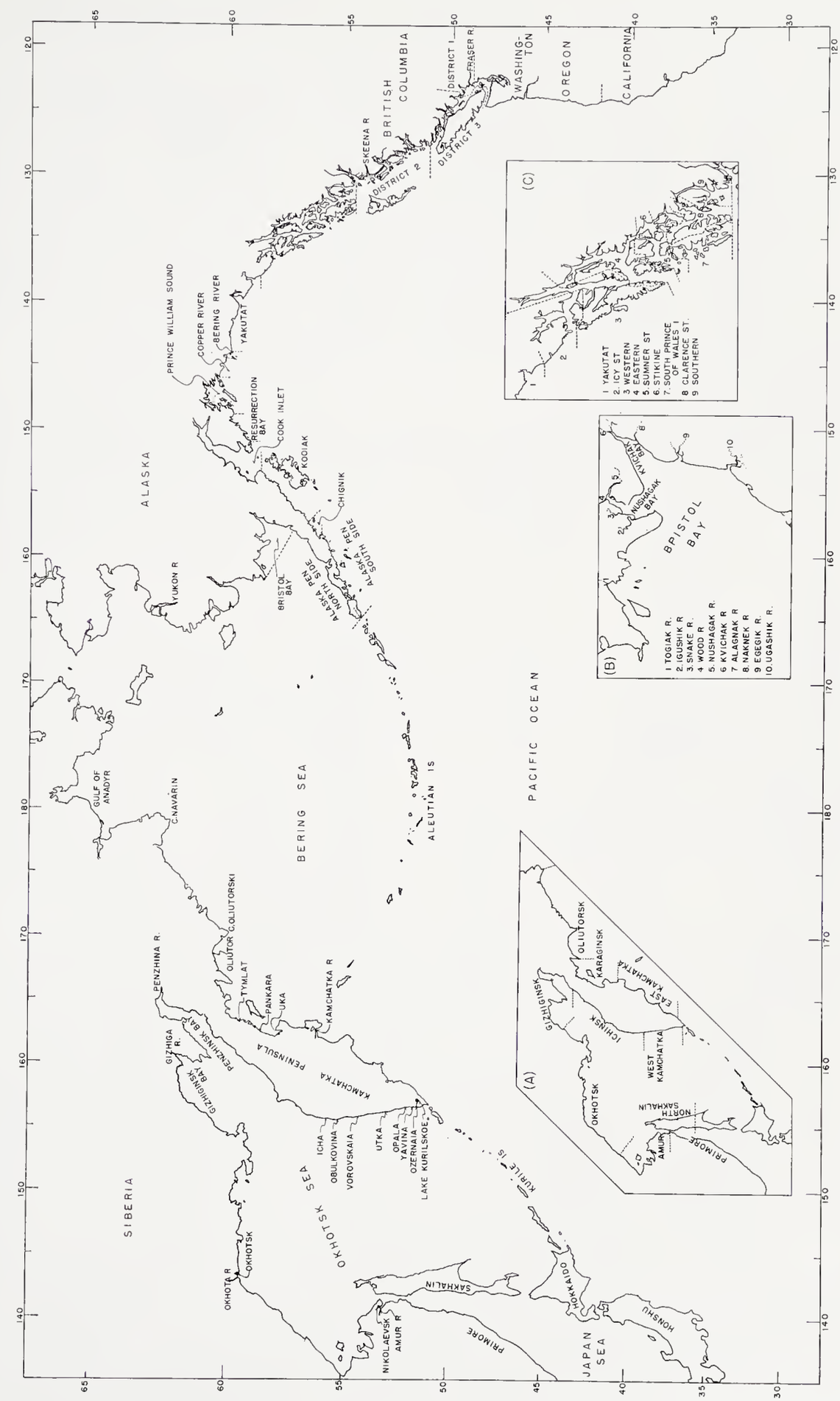

FIGURE 1. Map showing localities and statistical areas. A. Districts used in Tables 16–21. B. Locations of sockeye salmon streams in Bristol Bay. C. Districts of Southeastern Alaska used in Tables 52–56.

TABLE 1. Catch of salmon from the coast of the U.S.S.R., by species, in thousands of fish, 1928-1936[1].

Year	TOTAL	Species					
		Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook	Masu
1928	155,626	15,370	112,801	25,819	1,303	87	246
1929	56,284	11,185	14,866	28,762	1,127	109	235
1930	145,227	12,448	100,081	29,421	2,706	179	392
1931	80,642	9,678	36,869	32,788	961	115	231
1932[2]	151,797	9,006	114,845	27,211	594	128	13?
1933	69,344	5,913	40,479	22,308	489	51	104
1934	186,219	12,509	137,684	34,844	878	92	212
1935	125,537	4,757	90,698	28,554	1,065	144	319
1936	126,492	7,855	73,026	42,004	3,221	142	244

[1] From Pravdin (1940).
[2] Not including catches in Primore.

TABLE 2. Catch of sockeye (*O. nerka*) from the coast of the U.S.S.R., by district, in thousands of fish, 1927-1936[1].

Year	TOTAL	Kamchatka[2]	Okhotsk district[3]
1927	(9,779)	9,779	?
1928	15,370	15,297	73
1929	11,185	11,029	156
1930	(12,448)	12,448	?
1931	9,678	9,606	72
1932	9,006	8,863	143
1933	5,913	5,747	166
1934	12,509	12,261	248
1935	4,757	4,722	35
1936	7,855	7,757	98

[1] From Pravdin (1940).
[2] Coast from Penzhinsk Bay to Anadyr Bay, both inclusive.
[3] Coast between Amur Firth and Penzhinsk Bay.

TABLE 3. Catch of sockeye salmon from the coast of the U.S.S.R., in metric tons, 1925-1939[1].

Year	Catch
1925	15,580
1926	22,070
1927	23,430
1928	38,580
1929	32,650
1930	32,860
1931	25,540
1932	23,410
1933	15,190
1934	24,500
1935	10,810
1936	18,340
1937	20,890
1938	25,180
1939	19,450

[1] From Pravdin (1940).

TABLE 4. Catch of pink salmon (*O. gorbuscha*) from the coast of the U.S.S.R., by district, in thousands of fish, 1927-1936[1].

Year	TOTAL	Kamchatka[2]	Okhotsk district[3]	Nikolaevsk district[4]	Primore[5]
1927	(17,501)	17,307	?	194	?
1928	112,801	91,770	2,264	17,840	927
1929	(14,866)	9,420	80(?)	?	5,366
1930	100,081	84,193	2,204	9,664	4,020
1931	36,869	29,937	296	345	6,291
1932	(114,845)	99,115	5,651	10,079	?
1933	40,479	36,830	980	111	2,558
1934	137,684	118,938	9,013	8,400	1,333
1935	90,698	80,449	6,693	341	3,215
1936	73,026	53,908	13,234	4,730	1,154

[1] From Pravdin (1940).
[2] Coast from Penzhinsk Bay to Anadyr Bay, both inclusive.
[3] Coast between Amur Firth and Penzhinsk Bay.
[4] Amur Firth, Amur River and the rivers of the Soviet part of Sakhalin.
[5] Japan Sea coast of the U.S.S.R. mainland.

TABLE 5. Catch of pink salmon from the coast of the U.S.S.R., by district, in metric tons, 1926–1934[1)2)].

District	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Primore[3)]	750	5,720	1,380	9,360	5,640	8,960	2,739	3,999	1,650
Nikolaevsk[4)]	17,150	—	11,650	—	7,320	30	7,549	39	5,340
Sakhalinsk	40	—	40	530	2,820	990	2,780	587	3,970
Okhotsk	920	40	1,970	100	2,680	350	4,860	1,440	7,610
Gizhiginsk	230	20	410	10	270	16	629	55	2,300
Ichinsk	20,670	7,080	23,950	2,180	20,990	2,095	21,380	3,717	21,810
West Kamchatka	96,460	24,700	77,320	5,740	70,340	28,350	98,779	20,117	79,150
East Kamchatka	5	—	20	80	520	720	397	300	1,470
Karaginsk	1,100	570	6,360	4,970	6,495	15,400	2,936	17,550	4,080
Oliutor-Navarinsk	950	380	930	3,010	7,150	6,680	320	13,200	1,450
Anadyrsk	—	—	—	—	25	68	20		
TOTAL	138,275	38,500*	124,030	25,980	124,550*	63,700*	142,970*	61,004	128,830

1) From Pravdin (1940).

2) According to Milovidova-Dubrovskaia (1937), the total pink salmon catches from the U.S.S.R. coast in 1925 and 1935 were 37,110 and 123,320 metric tons, respectively.

3) Including small quantities of masu salmon.

4) Not including Sakhalin.

* Totals given do not match the actual totals of broken-down figures.

TABLE 6. Catch of chum salmon (*O. keta*) from the coast of the U.S.S.R., by district, in thousands of fish, 1927–1936[1)].

Year	TOTAL	Kamchatka[2)]	Okhotsk district[3)]	Nikolaevsk district[4)]		Primore[5)]
				Summer chum	*Autumn chum*	
1927	(14,751)	8,485	?	392	5,874	—
1928	25,819	16,074	4,332	109	5,273	31
1929	28,762	18,921	5,169	72	4,580	20
1930	(29,421)	17,932	8,205	2,372	871[6)]	41
1931	32,788	14,489	3,972	2,005	12,229	93
1932	(27,211)	11,250	7,739	613	7,609	?
1933	22,308	8,526	6,746	100	6,492	444
1934	34,844	15,626	7,072	5,018	7,076	52
1935	28,554	12,155	5,134	2,445	8,780	40
1936	42,004	26,648	6,685	542	7,458	671

1) From Pravdin (1940).

2) Coast from Penzhinsk Bay to Anadyr Bay, both inclusive.

3) Coast between Amur Firth and Penzhinsk Bay.

4) Amur Firth, Amur River and the rivers of the Soviet part of Sakhalin.

5) Japan Sea coast of the U.S.S.R. mainland.

6) This figure is doubtful (H. Kasahara).

TABLE 7. Catch of chum salmon from the coast of the U.S.S.R., by district, in metric tons, 1925–1933 (after Kuznetsov, 1937)[1].

Area	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Average	%
1. Primore	20	80	50	100	60	140	300	380	1,740	320	0.4
2. Nikolaevsk & west coast of Sakhalin	5,970	31,860	22,070	14,890	13,530	30,520	43,420	26,270	21,520	23,000	30.5
3. Sakhalin (east coast)	—	220	350	440	250	520	840	450	620	410	0.5
4. Okhotsk	14,390	9,540	7,650	12,910	15,830	21,260	10,820	18,050	17,000	14,160	18.5
5. Gizhiginsk	510	840	710	1,420	2,030	2,430	2,230	3,320	4,160	1,950	2.5
6. Ichinsk	2,420	3,990	3,500	8,130	18,660	11,100	6,280	6,840	2,790	7,080	9.2
7. West Kamchatka	6,490	4,510	9,650	21,060	27,300	15,600	13,700	7,880	5,720	12,430	16.2
8. East Kamchatka	2,060	3,230	5,310	2,500	2,720	4,000	7,550	3,540	2,820	3,740	4.9
9. Karaginsk	5,400	2,060	4,090	5,190	8,990	14,260	14,260	8,890	10,870	8,220	10.7
10. Oliutor-Navarinsk	670	550	3,080	3,470	3,640	3,200	4,080	3,790	3,850	2,920	3.8
11. Anadyrsk	—	—	—	—	—	2,260	2,320	1,830	—	2,130	2.8
TOTAL	37,930	56,880	56,460	70,110	93,010	105,320*	105,800	81,240	71,090	75,330*	
(in thousands of fish)	11,990.0	14,683.9	15,364.8	25,160.9	28,267.0	36,648.8	32,521.7	27,051.3	22,064.9	23,750.3	

[1] From Pravdin (1940).

* The totals given do not match the actual totals of broken-down figures.

Kuznetsov, I. I. 1937. Chum salmon and their reproduction. (The reference in Pravdin's paper does not give the name of publication.)

TABLE 8. Catch of chum salmon from the coast of the U.S.S.R., by district, in metric tons, 1934–1939 (after D. A. Kanevets)[1].

District	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Primore	230	150	280	80	140	150
Amur and estuary	28,030	18,640	21,820	19,570	27,010	26,710
Sakhalin	9,040	6,790	5,840	7,190	6,730	7,490
Okhotsk and Tagilisk	18,650	13,550	15,700	17,460	23,320	11,620
Gizhiginsk	4,950	3,970	5,100	5,490	3,840	2,580
Ichinsk	7,440	5,450	13,550	7,730	10,080	1,610
Kikhchinsk	9,660	5,520	27,220	8,240	4,930	2,260
Bolisheretsk	4,620	2,880	11,510	2,330	2,330	2,400
East Kamchatka	3,420	10,130	6,570	3,120	3,550	8,120
Karaginsk	13,500	8,980	9,760	2,580	5,440	6,710
Oliutorsk	7,010	6,720	7,710	8,930	7,920	4,640
Anadyrsk	—	—	—	—	—	6,910
Kichiginsk	—	—	3,910	1,100	1,210	2,950
Krutogorovsk	—	—	—	—	—	2,500
TOTAL	106,550	82,780	128,970	83,820	96,500	86,650

[1] From Pravdin (1940).

TABLE 9. Catch of salmon in the Amur District, by species, in number of fish, 1925–1937[1][2].

Year	Autumn chum	Summer chum	Pink
1925	3,096,438	43,010	—
1926	7,996,914	696,380	14,112,808
1927	5,450,350	392,216	43,000
1928	4,781,304	108,663	17,398,256
1929	4,580,435	71,887	70
1930	8,533,230	2,370,250	9,564,255
1931	11,729,342	2,004,878	48,317
1932	7,340,648	612,942	10,028,017
1933	6,069,529	99,739	62,395
1934	6,996,239	5,017,931	8,376,570
1935	6,756,765	2,445,231	186,938
1936	7,369,626	538,013	4,699,563
1937	6,907,458	277,136	529,744

[1] From Pravdin (1940).

[2] The data include catches in the Rybnovsk area (northwest coast of Sakhalin).

TABLE 10. Average annual catch of Amur chum salmon in each four-year period, in number of fish, 1903/1906–1931/1934[1].

Four-year period	TOTAL	Autumn chum	Summer chum
1903–1906	13,824,596	6,277,409	7,547,187
1907–1910	18,123,063	6,792,139	11,330,924
1911–1914	16,110,564	5,846,684	10,263,880
1915–1918	4,289,156	2,602,292	1,686,864
1919–1922	3,050,125	2,568,875	481,250
1923–1926	4,672,751	4,058,718	614,033
1927–1930	6,771,941*	5,026,600	745,341
1931–1934	9,652,349*	7,910,981	1,741,750

[1] From Pravdin (1940).

* This does not match the actual total of summer and autumn chum.

TABLE 11. Catch of coho salmon (*O. kisutch*) from the coast of the U.S.S.R., by district, in thousands of fish, 1927–1936[1].

Year	Total	Kamchatka[2]	Okhotsk district[3]
1927	(1,321)	1,321	?
1928	1,358	1,313	45
1929	1,166	1,127	39
1930	(2,706)	2,706	?
1931	1,033	961	72
1932	776	594	182
1933	566	489	77
1934	947	878	69
1935	1,096	1,065	31
1936	3,401	3,221	180

[1] From Pravdin (1940).
[2] Coast from Penzhinsk to Anadyr Bay, both inclusive.
[3] Coast between Amur Firth and Penzhinsk Bay.

TABLE 12. Catch of coho salmon from the coast of the U.S.S.R., in metric tons, 1925–1939[1].

Year	Catch
1925	4,380
1926	3,470
1927	4,450
1928	4,180
1929	3,740
1930	8,390
1931	3,450
1932	2,790
1933	1,960
1934	2,770
1935	3,050
1936	10,150
1937	6,560
1938	5,430
1939	3,710

[1] From Pravdin (1940).

TABLE 13. Catch of chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*) from the coast of the U.S.S.R., in thousands of fish, 1927–1936[1][2].

Year	Catch
1927	106
1928	87
1929	109
1930	179
1931	115
1932	128
1933	51
1934	92
1935	144
1936	142

[1] From Pravdin (1940).
[2] All chinook salmon were caught in Kamchatka.

TABLE 14. Catch of masu salmon (*O. masou*) from the coast of the U.S.S.R., in thousands of fish, 1928–1936[1][2].

Year	Catch
1928	246
1929	235
1930	392
1931	231
1932	?
1933	104
1934	212
1935	319
1936	244

[1] From Pravdin (1940).
[2] Catches were made in Primore.

TABLE 15. Catch of salmon by Japan from the Russian coast, by species, in number of fish, 1908-1944[1].

Year	No. of lots leased	No. of lots operated	Species								
			TOTAL	Sockeye	Chum	Pink	Coho[2]	Chinook	Masu	"Monako" and "Aosake"[3]	"Gin-masu"[4]
1908	119	117	8,899,960	—	2,816,280	6,083,680		—	—	—	—
1909	183	178	20,532,200	1,264,200	4,647,360	14,620,640		—	—	—	—
1910	157	152	21,002,060	1,914,420	11,635,320	7,452,320		—	—	—	—
1911	221	214	60,920,680	1,788,120	7,938,360	51,188,160		6,040	—	—	—
1912	213	213	27,708,000	1,297,860	6,592,740	19,812,320		5,080	—	—	—
1913	216	231	46,728,170	2,505,920	11,347,490	32,846,600		28,160	—	—	—
1914	229	226	70,533,570	858,800	9,890,930	59,772,000		11,840	—	—	—
1915	231	230	66,272,170	1,969,920	4,959,850	59,324,800		17,600	—	—	—
1916	205	201	83,522,390	2,944,480	3,855,670	76,707,200		15,040	—	—	—
1917	218	213	71,521,290	2,424,160	6,676,250	62,406,000		14,880	—	—	—
1918	245	224	56,599,290	4,579,440	9,263,450	42,744,400		12,000	—	—	—
1919	251	246	58,944,840	5,695,840	11,912,040	41,286,400		50,560	—	—	—
1920	310	246	80,377,500	4,175,760	10,807,860	65,323,600		70,280	—	—	—
1921	224	224	86,038,750	5,656,560	10,279,990	70,037,600		64,600	—	—	—
1922	264	264	99,043,370	10,593,360	10,133,410	78,280,800		35,800	—	—	—
1923	254	229	46,443,070	8,346,640	8,849,470	29,222,200		24,760	—	—	—
1924	234	215	105,518,780	8,205,040	5,075,420	92,214,600		23,720	—	—	—
1925	240	228	28,840,600	4,325,520	7,311,080	17,144,200		39,640	20,160	—	—
1926	240	234	103,805,520	6,560,560	6,128,360	90,914,600		76,960	125,040	—	—
1927	239	232	31,814,310	6,942,960	8,725,990	15,990,600		98,200	56,560	—	—
1928	239	221	102,162,810	11,995,600	15,608,250	74,394,800		68,560	95,600	—	—
1929	274	253	32,115,120	7,975,120	16,189,600	7,757,400		82,520	110,480	—	—
1930	293	270	74,731,710	7,890,720	16,686,670	49,872,400		111,600	170,320	—	—
1931	288	267	31,236,660	6,116,960	10,718,540	14,230,800		74,840	95,520	—	—
1932	371	307	70,891,400	6,156,800	11,301,570	52,729,000	517,230	74,800	112,000	—	—
1933	340	334	36,868,970	4,267,520	10,423,070	21,731,000	335,860	35,520	33,120	16,080	26,800
1934	369	354	101,007,540	8,325,120	15,774,150	76,214,000	440,790	68,680	90,880	86,320	7,600
1935	378	360	72,272,947	3,223,715	11,737,387	56,372,877	662,834	103,164	156,385	8,440	8,145
1936	382	359	62,019,464	5,376,398	21,419,626	32,922,801	2,083,742	77,013	89,378	47,822	2,684
1937	372	338	77,748,009	5,688,446	10,977,914	59,770,693	1,143,552	123,394	41,290	—	2,720
1938	369	309	63,238,852	6,969,418	11,248,361	44,185,270	611,582	91,353	—	105,115	27,753
1939	339	282	78,022,196	4,970,372	8,140,910	64,296,359	520,086	57,603	36,331	535	—
1940	332	294	44,078,742	3,683,102	9,314,091	30,510,481	439,042	67,281	64,745[5]	—	—
1941	323	293	66,247,308	3,929,760	9,397,143	52,506,469	313,996	66,271	33,669[5]	—	—
1942	316	149	40,477,193	3,641,329	3,563,244	32,736,115	480,076	31,407	—	—	25,022
1943	308	120	55,701,610	2,366,155	2,580,145	50,719,227	35,827	256	—	—	—
1944	261	34	19,365,564	1,351,692	481,768	17,521,736	10,352	16	—	—	—

— No data.

1) From Taguchi (1957). Minor corrections have been made.

2) Included in chum until 1932.

3) Biological species uncertain, but likely to be small chums. "Monako" is known to be chum salmon (Pravdin, 1940).

4) Biological species unknown.

5) Including "Monako".

TABLE 16. Number of fishing lots operated by Japan on the Russian coast, by fishing districts, 1908–1944.

Year	Total	District								
		Oliutorsk	Karaginsk	East Kamchatka	West Kamchatka	Ichinsk	Gizhiginsk	Okhotsk	North Sakhalin	Primore[1]
1908	117[2]	—	28	2	32	20	—	3	10	19
1909	178[3]	—	42	2	67	27	—	3	7	27
1910	152[4]	—	24	2	66	31	—	1	7	20
1911	214[5]	—	38	2	92	40	—	4	9	28
1912	213[6]	—	43	6	84	45	—	3	4	27
1913	231[7]	—	46	5	94	50	—	6	4	25
1914	226	—	50	5	92	46	—	5	4[8]	24
1915	230	—	69	6	89	37	—	9	1[8]	19
1916	201	—	60	4	86	28	—	11	1	11
1917	213	—	60	6	77	33	—	24	5	8
1918	224	—	48	15	78	30	—	38	5	10
1919	246	—	49	18	81	39	—	40	8	11
1920	252	—	59	15	81	47	—	28	10	12
1921	224	—	44	13	79	44	—	33	—	11
1922	264	—	41	14	82	53	—	61	—	13
1923	229	2	24	13	81	51	—	48	—	10
1924	215	1	12	14	88	52	—	35	—	13
1925	228	1	19	14	91	49	1	39	—	14
1926	243	2	24	14	93	47	4	39	6	14
1927	232	3	31	14	89	43	4	31	4	13
1928	221	3	33	14	90	44	2	19	3	13
1929	253	3	52	15	82	46	4	25	4	22
1930	270	13	56	21	77	47	2	33	3	18
1931	267	6	65	15	75	46	3	38	3	16
1932	307	23	74	15	74	57	9	38	5	12
1933	334	28	87	15	74	55	19	38	4	14
1934	354	28	96	15	74	58	27	38	4	14
1935	360	33	106	15	74	53	29	38	—	12
1936	359	35	102	15	74	53	29	38	2	11
1937	338	32	102	15	73	48	27	37	—	4
1938	309	30	92	15	72	49	15	36	—	—
1939	282	31	89	15	69	41	15	20	—	2
1940	294	30	94	15	66	43	20	23	—	3
1941	293	31	96	15	65	44	16	23	—	3
1942	149	—	—	12	65	42	7	23	—	—
1943	120	—	—	—	69	28	—	23	—	—
1944	34	—	—	—	30	4	—	—	—	—

— No data.

[1] Fishing by Japanese fishermen was prohibited in the Nikolaevsk district (the Amur area).

[2] Including 3 lots for processing fish.

[3] Including 3 lots for processing fish.

[4] Including 1 lot for processing fish.

[5] Including 1 lot for processing fish.

[6] Including 1 lot for processing fish.

[7] Including 1 lot for processing fish.

[8] Including 1 lot in the Amur estuary.

TABLE 17. Catch of sockeye salmon by Japan from the Russian coast, by district, in thousands of fish, 1909-1944[1)2)3)].

Year	All districts	District								
		Oliutorsk	Karaginsk	East Kamchatka	West Kamchatka	Ichinsk	Gizhiginsk	Okhotsk	North Sakhalin	Primore
1909	1,263	—	150	174	825	110	—	4	—	—
1910	1,911	—	65	273	1,497	76	—	—	—	—
1911	1,832	—	32	300	1,489	10	—	1	—	—
1912	1,312	—	52	180	1,076	4	—	—	—	—
1913	2,505	—	52	257	2,158	38	—	—	—	—
1914	859	—	5	296	520	38	—	—	—	—
1915	1,999	—	35	267	1,690	7	—	—	—	—
1916	2,929	—	37	285	2,579	5	—	21	—	2**
1917	2,743	—	19	410	2,279	24	—	11	—	—
1918	4,580	—	64	1,019	3,439	10	—	48	—	—
1919	5,697	—	26	2,206	3,130	251	—	84	—	—
1920	4,178	—	34	1,535	2,442	166	—	1	—	—
1921	6,322	—	50	2,418	3,708	120	—	26	—	—
1922	10,617	—	30	3,356	6,986	210	—	35	—	—
1923	8,347	13	18	2,039	6,181	77	—	19	—	—
1924	7,996	*	7	1,771	6,165	16	—	37	—	—
1925	4,325	3	115	1,422	2,760	20	—	5	—	—
1926	6,562	17	121	2,988	3,051	332	31	22	—	—
1927	6,943	9	116	3,449	3,183	108	56	22	—	—
1928	11,994	34	223	4,227	6,949	277	220	64	—	—
1929	7,976	39	177	893	6,156	586	*	125	—	—
1930	7,890	201	412	955	5,774	491	*	57	—	—
1931	6,117	93	267	1,555	3,988	139	*	75	—	—
1932	6,157	121	454	1,511	3,398	549	—	124	—	—
1933	4,268	211	312	853	2,662	94	2	134	—	—
1934	8,326	196	198	853	6,763	147	1	168	—	—
1935	3,224	272	204	1,338	1,331	53	—	26	—	—
1936	5,376	128	426	1,788	2,846	111	—	77	—	—
1937	5,689	147	244	1,810	3,140	272	—	76	—	—
1938	6,969	117	854	1,891	3,730	289	—	88	—	—
1939	4,971	187	420	1,500	2,762	68	—	34	—	—
1940	3,682	55	94	1,291	2,194	38	—	10	—	—
1941	3,929	136	317	2,328	1,056	63	—	29	—	—
1942	3,594	—	—	1,043	2,451	76	—	24	—	—
1943	2,361	—	—	—	2,291	64	—	6	—	—
1944	1,352	—	—	—	1,348	4	—	—	—	—

* Less than 500 fish. ** Doubtful. — No data.

1) Data for 1909-1915 and for 1919-1921 are from the Statistics of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; data for 1942-1944 are from Taguchi (1957, Appendix Table 3); data for other years are from Report of Operation, Association of Russian Territory Fisheries.

2) See text for conversion.

3) See Figure 1 for districts.

TABLE 18. Catch of pink salmon by Japan from the Russian coast, by district, in thousands of fish, 1908–1944[1)2)3)].

Year	All districts	District							
		Oliutorsk	Karaginsk	East Kamchatka	West Kamchatka	Ichinsk	Gizhiginsk	Okhotsk	North Sakhalin	Primore
1908	7,605	—	292	—	4,587	1,917	—	75	337	397
1909	14,622	—	836	—	9,049	3,620	—	—	328	789
1910	7,412	—	1,366	—	3,929	1,216	—	—	404	497
1911	51,156	—	2,026	—	36,605	10,968	—	—	214	1,343
1912	20,347	—	573	8	12,931	6,503	—	—	59	273
1913	32,851	—	2,077	—	26,786	3,342	—	142	67	437
1914	59,456	—	736	—	45,408	12,106	—	1,006	54	146
1915	60,699	—	5,071	13	44,959	10,111	—	509	—	36
1916	76,711	—	1,288	1	61,740	10,566	—	3,024	71	21
1917	62,405	—	2,464	3	51,236	8,047	—	348	265	42
1918	42,744	—	58	42	35,270	5,567	—	1,469	254	84
1919	41,286	—	4,490	34	30,884	5,645	—	82	—	151
1920	65,888	—	1,118	1	54,602	6,917	—	2,567	564	119
1921	68,996	—	14,165	93	42,019	12,154	—	405	—	160
1922	78,281	—	948	—	59,329	16,011	—	1,902	—	91
1923	29,222	560	6,496	—	17,626	4,205	—	—	—	335
1924	92,215	2	341	—	70,449	20,975	—	178	—	270
1925	17,144	350	1,446	—	9,899	4,759	—	*	—	690
1926	90,914	261	939	—	72,990	15,354	246	546	487	91
1927	15,991	111	483	—	11,170	2,987	1	24	—	1,215
1928	74,395	318	4,046	—	52,989	15,391	227	1,215	22	187
1929	7,757	275	1,539	9	2,578	1,215	159	42	26	1,914
1930	49,871	849	3,241	29	33,240	10,924	217	943	19	409
1931	14,231	660	4,525	59	7,224	662	5	134	—	962
1932	52,728	114	1,252	13	39,950	9,891	518	570	—	420
1933	21,731	4,015	9,295	23	6,857	1,114	40	201	3	183
1934	76,214	787	3,257	93	52,885	17,094	1,463	523	1	111
1935	56,373	3,059	15,513	10	28,411	7,935	333	946	—	166
1936	32,922	562	2,052	42	21,474	6,033	1,769	954	—	36
1937	59,771	4,316	17,506	242	27,889	6,982	220	2,491	—	125
1938	44,185	2,548	2,429	60	30,518	6,863	485	1,282	—	—
1939	64,296	4,017	11,317	158	36,185	11,486	74	1,059	—	—
1940	30,510	1,603	2,034	11	20,503	5,207	480	667	—	5
1941	52,507	3,249	10,165	426	30,281	5,872	355	1,883	—	276
1942	32,737	—	—	44	24,836	6,856	644	357	—	—
1943	50,029	—	—	—	47,609		—	2,420	—	—
1944	17,522	—	—	—	15,516	2,006	—	—	—	—

* Less than 500 fish. — No data.

1) Data for 1909–1915 and for 1919–1921 are from the Statistics of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; data for 1942–1944 are from Taguchi (1957, Appendix Table 3); data for other years are from Report of Operation, Association of Russian Territory Fisheries.

2) See text for conversion.

3) See Figure 1 for districts.

TABLE 19. Catch of chum salmon by Japan from the Russian coast, by district, in thousands of fish, 1908–1944[1)2)3)4)].

Year	All districts	District								
		Oliutorsk	Karaginsk	East Kamchatka	West Kamchatka	Ichinsk	Gizhiginsk	Okhotsk	North Sakhalin	Primore
1908	3,285	—	926	126	1,184	810	—	53	113	73
1909	4,472	—	1,423	60	2,134	653	—	113	34	55
1910	11,680	—	1,667	132	6,816	2,827	—	87	50	101
1911	7,922	—	2,501	265	3,035	939	—	1,060	27	95
1912	6,613	—	2,328	596	1,891	1,075	—	639	12	72
1913	11,353	—	5,178	545	2,642	2,318	—	553	54	63
1914	9,877	—	4,756	431	2,966	832	—	822	20	50
1915	4,997	—	2,547	419	913	301	—	798	—	19
1916	3,857	—	680	431	865	649	—	1,204	23	5
1917	6,677	—	1,241	748	1,691	1,251	—	1,737	—	9
1918	9,265	—	2,342	876	2,158	1,471	—	2,413	—	5
1919	11,913	—	1,382	2,681	2,997	2,108	—	2,737	—	8
1920	10,865	—	659	2,154	2,421	3,405	—	2,156	64	6
1921	10,137	—	556	2,084	1,665	1,566	—	4,264	—	2
1922	10,134	—	638	1,254	1,186	1,681	—	5,370	—	5
1923	8,850	48	819	717	2,198	1,670	—	3,398	—	*
1924	5,428	81	727	678	776	1,082	—	2,084	—	—
1925	7,312	44	1,765	990	1,848	1,002	26	1,633	—	4
1926	6,128	68	514	1,266	1,824	1,304	81	1,038	33	—
1927	8,727	302	1,202	1,661	3,710	1,121	67	637	27	—
1928	15,608	182	1,529	803	8,719	2,907	54	1,383	31	—
1929	16,189	60	2,174	1,018	6,187	4,585	251	1,891	20	3
1930	16,686	143	3,572	1,436	4,749	2,975	252	3,477	79	3
1931	10,374	204	3,034	1,422	2,396	1,281	179	1,770	88	—
1932	11,211	469	2,387	583	1,995	1,460	816	3,486	15	—
1933	10,425	340	3,168	431	1,414	653	926	3,471	22	—
1934	15,774	697	3,813	830	4,161	2,189	1,219	2,863	2	*
1935	11,738	838	2,395	2,135	2,133	1,412	1,051	1,774	—	—
1936	21,420	525	3,621	1,014	9,004	3,486	1,331	2,424	15	—
1937	10,978	431	988	538	2,778	1,929	1,183	3,131	—	—
1938	11,249	286	1,940	648	2,003	2,486	777	3,109	—	—
1939	8,140	616	2,462	1,229	1,183	832	547	1,271	—	—
1940	9,314	440	2,225	1,171	1,724	1,593	705	1,456	—	—
1941	9,396	623	3,001	841	2,096	1,065	543	1,227	—	—
1942	3,563	—	—	590	765	740	116	1,352	—	—
1943	2,525	—	—	—	690	602	—	1,233	—	—
1944	481	—	—	—	430	51	—	—	—	—

* Less than 500 fish. — No data.

1) Data for 1909–1915 and for 1919–1921 are from the Statistics of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; data for 1942–1944 are from Taguchi (1957, Appendix Table 3); data for other years are from Report of Operation, Association of Russian Territory Fisheries.

2) See text for conversion.

3) See Figure 1 for districts.

4) Including catches of coho salmon before 1931.

TABLE 20. Catch of coho salmon by Japan from the Russian coast, by district, in thousands of fish, 1931-1941[1)2)3)4)].

Year	District									
	All districts	Oliutorsk	Karaginsk	East Kamchatka	West Kamchatka	Ichinsk	Gizhiginsk	Okhotsk	North Sakhalin	Primore
1931	343	—	—	228	63	31	—	21	—	—
1932	517	—	3	199	161	45	—	109	—	—
1933	334	1	24	225	19	23	—	42	—	—
1934	440	—	13	264	59	65	—	39	—	—
1935	662	—	13	362	190	73	—	24	—	—
1936	2,083	1	56	1,299	217	397	—	113	—	—
1937	1,143	1	6	749	113	244	—	30	—	—
1938	612	1	5	488	47	26	—	45	—	—
1939	520	—	4	452	35	14	—	15	—	—
1940	438	—	1	328	34	33	—	42	—	—
1941	314	—	—	206	81	27	—	—	—	—

1) From the Report of Operation, Association of Russian Territory Fisheries.
2) See text for conversion.
3) See Figure 1 for districts.
4) Catches before 1931 are included in chum salmon catches in Table 19.

TABLE 21. Catch of chinook salmon by Japan from the Russian coast, by district, in thousands of fish, 1911–1941[1)2)3)].

Year	All districts	District								
		Oliutorsk	Karaginsk	East Kamchatka	West Kamchatka	Ichinsk	Gizhiginsk	Okhotsk	North Sakhalin	Primore
1911	6	—	*	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
1912	5	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
1913	28	—	*	22	4	2	—	—	—	—
1914	12	—	*	8	4	*	—	—	—	—
1915	17	—	1	16	*	*	—	—	—	—
1916	14	—	2	6	*	*	—	—	—	6
1917	14	—	1	13	*	*	—	—	—	—
1918	12	—	*	8	1	1	—	—	—	2
1919	51	—	*	46	3	2	—	—	—	—
1920	71	—	*	69	1	1	—	—	—	—
1921	63	—	*	63	*	*	—	—	—	—
1922	35	—	*	35	*	*	—	—	—	—
1923	24	*	—	24	—	*	—	—	—	—
1924	23	*	*	23	*	*	—	—	—	—
1925	39	*	*	38	*	1	—	—	—	—
1926	76	1	*	72	1	2	*	—	—	—
1927	98	*	1	95	*	2	*	—	—	—
1928	69	1	*	65	*	3	—	—	—	—
1929	82	*	*	79	*	3	—	—	—	—
1930	113	2	1	103	2	5	—	—	—	—
1931	74	*	1	66	3	4	—	—	—	—
1932	74	1	1	63	1	8	—	—	—	—
1933	36	1	1	29	2	3	—	—	—	—
1934	68	2	1	64	*	1	—	—	—	—
1935	104	3	1	94	3	3	—	—	—	—
1936	77	2	2	66	3	4	—	—	—	—
1937	124	5	1	112	2	4	—	—	—	—
1938	91	2	2	83	—	4	—	—	—	—
1939	58	2	2	53	1	—	—	—	—	—
1940	67	1	1	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
1941	67	4	3	59	—	1	—	—	—	—

* Less than 500 fish. — No data.

1) Data for 1911–1915 and for 1919–1921 are from the Statistics of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and data for other years are from the Report of Operation, Association of Russian Territory Fisheries.

2) See text for conversion.

3) See Figure 1 for districts.

TABLE 22. Fishing seasons for the Japanese fishery along the coast of the U.S.S.R. (average for 1932–1941)[1].

Species	Area	Beginning	Peak	End	Number of days			
					Early period	Peak period	Late period	TOTAL
Sockeye	Oliutor	VI 17	VI 28—VII 12	VIII 5	12	15	24	51
	Pankara	VI 26	VII 11—VII 27	VIII 15	16	17	19	52
	Kamchatka R.	VI 9	VI 13—VII 5	IX 5	5	23	62	90
	Yavina	VI 30	VII 25—VIII 5	VIII 30	26	12	25	63
	Utka	VII 5	VII 18—VII 29	VIII 22	14	12	23	49
	Vorovskaia	VII 5	VII 22—VIII 5	VIII 21	18	15	16	49
	Icha	VII 9	VII 28—VIII 16	VIII 24	20	20	8	48
	Okhotsk	VII 11	VII 18—VII 31	VIII 22	8	14	22	44
Chum	Oliutor	VI 15	VII 2—VII 19	VIII 5	17	18	17	52
	Pankara	VI 25	VII 6—VII 23	VIII 16	11	18	24	53
	Kamchatka R.	VI 7	VII 14—VIII 18	IX 6	37	36	19	92
	Yavina	VII 2	VII 23—VIII 2	VIII 30	21	11	28	60
	Utka	VII 4	VII 19—VIII 3	VIII 23	15	16	20	51
	Vorovskaia	VII 4	VII 20—VIII 12	VIII 21	16	23	9	48
	Icha	VII 9	VII 25—VIII 24	VIII 24	16	23	8	47
	Okhotsk	VII 12	VIII 4—VIII 21	IX 1	23	18	10	51
Pink	Oliutor	VI 17	VII 8—VII 22	VIII 5	21	15	14	50
	Pankara	VI 27	VII 11—VIII 1	VIII 16	16	22	15	53
	Kamchatka R.	VII 18		IX 5				
	Yavina	VII 1	VII 28—VIII 7	VIII 29	27	11	22	60
	Utka	VII 3	VII 15—VIII 8	VIII 22	12	25	14	51
	Vorovskaia	VII 3	VII 22—VIII 14	VIII 22	19	24	8	51
	Icha	VII 9	VII 25—VIII 13	VIII 24	16	20	11	47
	Okhotsk	VII 11	VII 18—VII 31	VIII 20	7	14	20	41

[1] From Taguchi (1957).

TABLE 23. Catch in each ten-day period in percent for the Japanese fishery along the coast of the U.S.S.R. (average for 1937–1940)[1].

Species	Area	May III	June I	June II	June III	July I	July II	July III	August I	August II	August III	September I	September II
Sockeye	Oliutor	—	—	—	18.1	39.5	34.7	7.6	0.1	—	—	—	—
	Pankara	—	—	—	0.4	0.7	58.6	29.1	8.6	2.6	—	—	—
	Kamchatka R.	0.2	6.4	56.7	15.6	11.2	3.5	4.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	—
	Yavina	—	—	—	—	0.9	7.3	31.6	38.6	16.3	5.2	0.1	—
	Utka	—	—	—	—	—	24.7	36.5	21.5	15.1	2.2	—	—
	Vorovskaia	—	—	—	—	6.3	14.9	46.9	23.3	3.0	5.6	—	—
	Icha	—	—	—	—	—	5.8	47.6	43.5	2.8	0.3	—	—
	Okhotsk	—	—	—	—	—	34.4	59.4	5.8	0.4	—	—	—
Chum	Oliutor	—	—	—	11.0	37.8	36.2	14.9	0.1	—	—	—	—
	Pankara	—	—	—	6.2	33.7	36.7	4.6	17.0	I.8	—	—	—
	Kamchatka R.	0.12	0.5	2.7	3.4	4.9	5.5	I8.5	24.9	22.3	15.6	1.6	—
	Yavina	—	—	—	0.4	6.7	6.9	26.3	29.7	21.7	8.1	0.2	—
	Utka	—	—	—	—	0.1	27.7	32.0	25.8	14.2	0.2	—	—
	Vorovskaia	—	—	—	—	1.7	18.7	35.7	35.0	7.8	1.1	—	—
	Icha	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	34.3	53.9	7.1	0.2	—	—
	Okhotsk	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	13.7	39.6	29.7	11.5	I.5	—
Pink	Oliutor	—	—	—	2.3	31.6	39.7	26.3	0.1	—	—	—	—
	Pankara	—	—	—	0.1	6.6	23.9	45.8	23.5	0.1	—	—	—
	Kamchatka R.	—	—	—	0.4	5.4	24.6	49.1	10.1	9.5	0.8	0.1	—
	Yavina	—	—	—	—	0.4	6.3	40.7	34.6	17.1	0.8	0.I	—
	Utka	—	—	—	—	0.3	10.8	36.7	37.6	14.5	0.1	—	—
	Vorovskaia	—	—	—	—	0.8	5.6	43.7	41.8	6.8	1.3	—	—
	Icha	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.2	46.0	47.3	4.3	0.1	—	—
	Okhotsk	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	59.8	I4.4	0.3	0.2	—	—

[1] From Taguchi (1957).

TABLE 24. Catch of salmon by the U.S.S.R., by species, in metric tons, 1940-1961[1].

Year	Species					
	TOTAL	Sockeye[2]	Chum	Pink	Coho[2]	Chinook
1940	112,120	3,400	55,300	50,400	2,800	220
1941	137,870	4,600	53,700	77,100	1,900	570
1942	129,660	5,700	39,700	79,100	4,800	360
1943	191,780	7,800	62,700	118,100	2,700	480
1944	174,370	9,400	55,500	106,100	3,200	170
1945	154,780	12,000	61,300	76,200	4,900	380
1946	130,710	13,200	68,700	38,300	9,700	810
1947	217,710	10,200	69,300	132,400	5,000	810
1948	128,200	6,200	62,500	52,200	6,000	1,300
1949	260,350	8,800	79,400	165,000	6,400	750
1950	110,120	9,300	61,500	36,400	2,300	620
1951	249,320	7,700	83,400	154,800	2,700	720
1952	116,360	9,200	44,000	57,900	4,600	660
1953	188,780	5,100	34,000	142,300	6,500	880
1954	110,950	4,000	52,600	46,200	7,500	650
1955	164,640	3,100	65,600	88,300	6,300	1,340
1956	160,000	5,700	77,300	72,100	3,800	1,100
1957	148,000	3,500	32,000	106,400	5,200	900
1958	70,600	1,000	27,700	38,400	2,800	700
1959	94,194	4,010	38,162	47,121	3,918	983
1960	69,541	4,010	43,302	19,639	1,890	700
1961	79,700	7,830	36,430	30,270	4,520	650

[1] From data given by the U.S.S.R. Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography.
[2] Figures for 1940-1958 are catches in Kamchatka only.

TABLE 25. Catch of sockeye salmon by the U.S.S.R., by district, in metric tons, 1940–1961[1)2)].

Year	Total	District		
		East coast of Kamchatka	West coast of Kamchatka	Okhotsk coast
1940	3,400	—	—	—
1941	4,600	—	—	—
1942	5,700	—	—	—
1943	7,800	—	—	—
1944	9,400	4,700	4,700	—
1945	12,000	7,800	4,200	—
1946	13,200	6,300	6,900	—
1947	10,200	6,000	4,200	—
1948	6,200	1,800	4,400	—
1949	8,800	500	8,300	—
1950	9,300	1,100	8,200	—
1951	7,700	700	7,000	—
1952	9,200	300	8,900	—
1953	5,100	100	5,000	—
1954	4,000	400	3,600	—
1955	3,100	700	2,400	—
1956	5,700	1,300	4,400	—
1957	3,500	600	2,900	—
1958	1,000	400	600	—
1959	4,000	1,500	2,500	—
1960	4,010	1,810	2,200	—
1961	7,830	1,020	6,770	40

— No data.

1) From data given by the U.S.S.R. Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography.

2) Figures for 1940–1958 are catches in Kamchatka only.

TABLE 26. Catch of pink salmon by the U.S.S.R., by district, in metric tons, 1940–1961[1].

Year	Total	District							
		East coast of Kamchatka	West coast of Kamchatka	Sakhalin	Kurile Islands	Northern coast of Okhotsk Sea	Okhotsk coast	Amur	Primorc
1940	50,400	39,200[2]		1,700	—	100	3,200	4,200	2,000
1941	77,100	60,600[2]		1,900	—	900	5,500	1,900	6,300
1942	79,100	65,700[2]		1,000	—	200	1,400	8,900	1,900
1943	118,100	93,200[2]		1,400	—	900	12,100	1,900	8,600
1944	106,100	21,600	64,100	900	—	8,500	4,500	5,500	1,000
1945	76,200	4,300	56,400	1,400	—	2,700	6,100	900	4,400
1946	38,300	4,700	22,400	2,100	1,900	200	100	6,200	700
1947	132,400	3,000	83,400	13,600	16,700	2,700	8,300	1,000	3,700
1948[3]	52,200	5,000	26,900	1,800	3,800	400	200	12,900	2,000
1949	165,000	8,300	92,900	32,200	15,100	2,700	7,000	1,600	5,200
1950	36,400	7,300	20,800	1,700	4,000	100	100	1,200	1,200
1951	154,800	9,400	93,700	22,500	11,000	2,600	10,600	2,300	2,700
1952	57,900	7,100	39,200	3,700	4,800	800	200	900	1,200
1953	142,300	15,100	100,900	4,800	800	6,000	13,500	900	300
1954	46,200	5,300	21,600	13,900	2,900	400	100	300	1,700
1955	88,300	12,500	41,400	13,200	1,500	3,900	15,200	400	200
1956	72,100	500	27,400	35,700		700	400	2,900	4,500
1957	106,400	22,300	53,100	12,200		17,300		500	1,000
1958	38,400	1,700	1,300	19,200		3,800		9,000	3,400
1959	47,121	18,038	8,848	14,773		2,428		795	2,239
1960	19,639	4,670	1,930	4,707		3,140	527	3,375	1,290
1961	30,270	13,660	4,430	7,180		3,450	720	230	600

[1] Data given by the U.S.S.R. Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography.

[2] Catches are not divided into east coast and west coast of Kamchatka for these years.

[3] The discrepancy between the total given and the actual sum of broken-down figures appears in the original material.

TABLE 27. Catch of chum salmon by the U.S.S.R., by district, in metric tons, 1940–1961[1].

Year	Total	District							
		East coast of Kamchatka	West coast of Kamchatka	Sakhalin	Kurile Islands	Northern coast of Okhotsk Sea	Okhotsk coast	Amur	Primore
1940	55,300	8,400	4,000	4,000	—	5,900	8,500	23,500	1,000
1941	53,700	12,400	6,000	5,400	—	8,200	8,100	13,600	—
1942	39,700	11,900	2,700	5,200	—	4,100	3,300	11,900	600
1943[2]	62,700	10,900	2,000	6,100	—	8,800	9,300	26,400	—
1944	55,500	11,100	4,300	3,500	—	13,900	8,300	14,100	300
1945	61,300	15,200	13,700	4,200	—	9,300	10,300	8,500	100
1946	68,700	18,900	17,500	3,700	3,100	8,100	10,200	7,200	—
1947	69,300	14,500	8,900	6,500	1,000	6,900	12,200	18,900	400
1948	62,500	6,700	19,300	2,200	1,400	9,000	11,600	12,200	100
1949	79,400	6,900	15,200	3,800	2,400	6,300	26,600	18,000	200
1950	61,500	5,500	8,800	6,100	1,500	3,000	18,700	17,800	100
1951	83,400	11,200	23,600	8,400	2,300	5,500	10,200	22,100	100
1952	44,000	7,900	7,900	5,500	1,100	3,200	7,700	10,600	100
1953	34,000	2,900	6,700	400	3,400	2,400	7,700	10,400	100
1954	52,600	5,300	14,000	1,500	1,000	6,100	19,700	4,900	100
1955	65,600	10,600	16,700	4,800	500	4,900	15,700	12,300	100
1956	77,300	11,700	11,600	3,300		4,200	31,800	14,600	100
1957	32,000	4,100	2,200	5,500		14,500		5,700	—
1958	27,700	3,800	1,000	2,300		11,400		9,200	—
1959	38,162	7,044	7,931	791		11,717		10,679	—
1960	43,302	3,640	2,960	876		2,710	19,363	13,753	—
1961	36,430	4,400	2,940	1,440		1,980	13,050	12,620	—

[1] Data given by the U.S.S.R. Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography.

[2] The discrepancy between the total given and the actual sum of broken-down figures appears in the original material.

TABLE 28. Catch of coho salmon by the U.S.S.R., by district, in metric tons, 1940–1961[1)2)].

Year	Total	District		
		East coast of Kamchatka	West coast of Kamchatka	Okhotsk coast
1940	2,800	—	—	—
1941	1,900	—	—	—
1942	4,800	—	—	—
1943	2,700	—	—	—
1944	3,200	1,900	1,300	—
1945	4,900	2,700	2,200	—
1946	9,700	2,800	6,900	—
1947	5,000	1,300	3,700	—
1948	6,000	3,700	2,300	—
1949	6,400	2,700	3,700	—
1950	2,300	1,400	900	—
1951	2,700	1,200	1,500	—
1952	4,600	2,400	2,200	—
1953	6,500	2,400	4,100	—
1954	7,500	2,900	4,600	—
1955	6,300	2,200	4,100	—
1956	3,800	2,100	1,700	—
1957	5,200	2,500	2,700	—
1958	2,800	1,900	900	—
1959	3,918	1,243	2,564	111
1960	1,890	1,280	610	—
1961	4,520	2,350	2,110	60[3)]

— No data.

1) Data given by the U.S.S.R. Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography.

2) Figures for 1940–1958 are catches in Kamchatka only.

3) Including 30 metric tons from "northern coast of the Okhotsk Sea".

TABLE 29. Catch of chinook salmon by the U.S.S.R., by district, in metric tons, 1940–1961[1)].

Year	Total	District	
		East coast of Kamchatka	West coast of Kamchatka
1940	220	—	—
1941	570	—	—
1942	360	—	—
1943	480	—	—
1944	170	150	20
1945	380	370	10
1946	810	790	20
1947	810	730	80
1948	1,300	1,150	150
1949	750	600	150
1950	620	540	80
1951	720	620	100
1952	660	640	20
1953	880	820	60
1954	650	530	120
1955	1,340	1,090	250
1956	1,100	700	400
1957	900	700	200
1958	700	600	100
1959	983	962	21
1960	700	670	30
1961	650	580	70

— No data.

1) Data given by the U.S.S.R. Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography.

TABLE 30. Average weight of salmon caught by the Japanese trap fishery along the coast of the U.S.S.R., by species, by area, in grams, 1936-1942[1)2)].

Species and area		Year						
		1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Sockeye								
East Kamchatka	Oliutor	—	—	2,503	2,792	2,811	2,665	—
	Tymlat	—	—	—	2,585	2,563	—	—
	Uka	2,827	—	—	2,613	3,033	—	—
	Kamchatka R.	2,310	2,571	2,551	2,408	2,435	2,355	2,680
West Kamchatka	Yavina	2,158	2,130	2,235	2,092	2,530	2,220	2,110
	Opala	2,465	2,152	—	2,081	2,720	—	2,110
	Utka	2,621	2,671	2,652	2,181	2,684	2,155	2,238
	Vorovskaia	—	—	—	2,604	2,730	2,615	2,378
	Oblukovina	—	—	—	—	2,646	—	2,416
Okhotsk		—	2,200	—	2,618	2,307	—	2,252
Pink								
East Kamchatka	Oliutor	—	—	1,168	1,198	1,276	1,456	—
	Tymlat	—	—	—	1,133	1,254	—	—
	Uka	—	—	—	—	1,158	1,413	—
	Kamchatka R.	—	1,013	—	—	1,194	1,381	—
West Kamchatka	Yavina	—	1,351	1,433	1,233	1,620	1,361	1,348
	Opala	—	1,367	—	—	1,420	—	1,358
	Utka	—	1,368	1,312	1,103	1,531	1,387	1,321
	Vorovskaia	—	—	—	—	1,481	1,277	1,304
	Oblukovina	—	—	—	1,068	1,628	1,324	1,302
Okhotsk		—	—	—	1,150	1,530	1,197	1,087
Chum								
East Kamchatka	Oliutor	—	—	2,998	3,287	3,361	3,344	—
	Tymlat	3,463	—	—	2,925	3,491	3,277	—
	Uka	2,799	—	—	2,958	2,899	3,031	—
	Kamchatka R.	2,667	3,292	2,759	2,958	2,625	2,974	3,162
West Kamchatka	Yavina	2,810	2,494	2,715	2,959	3,133	3,115	3,318
	Opala	2,881	2,632	—	2,801	2,910	—	3,294
	Utka	—	2,777	2,822	2,918	2,920	2,768	3,119
	Vorovskaia	2,799	—	—	2,918	3,118	3,298	3,461
	Oblukovina	—	—	—	2,891	3,085	3,106	3,276
Okhotsk		—	3,221	2,875	3,228	3,016	3,220	3,003

1) From Taguchi (1957).

2) Based on the weights of one hundred fish of each species sampled every five days during the fishing season in each area.

TABLE 31. Conversion factors based on the data given by Pravdin (1940) in grams per fish.

Species	Period		Area: Kamchatka	Northern Okhotsk	Amur River Sakhalin	Primore
Sockeye	1928–1936	Range of annual averages	1,959–2,919[1]	—	—	—
		Average	2,493[1]			
Pink	1927–1934	Range of annual averages	908–1,891	971–1,526[2]	1,025–1,108[3]	1,238–1,744[4]
		Average odd years	1,715	1,379[2]	—	1,577[4]
		Average even years	1,148	1,115	1,061[3]	1,377[4]
Chum	1927–1936	Range of annual averages	2,510–3,326	2,761–3,455[5]	2,848–3,458[6]	
		Average	3,007	3,118[5]	3,168[6]	

[1] Including small amounts of fish caught in the Okhotsk district.
[2] Not including 1927.
[3] Only 1930, 1932 and 1934.
[4] Not including 1927 and 1932.
[5] Not including 1927.
[6] Not including 1930 and 1935.

TABLE 32. Weights of salmon measured by the U.S.S.R., by species, by area, 1958–1961[1][2].

Species and area	1958 Number of fish	1958 Average weight (gr.)	1959 Number of fish	1959 Average weight (gr.)	1960 Number of fish	1960 Average weight (gr.)	1961 Number of fish	1961 Average weight (gr.)
Sockeye								
E. coast of Kam.	461[3]	1,893	608	2,740	300	2,692	542	2,786
S. W. coast of Kam.[4]	194	3,337	296	3,158	199	2,990	248	3,546
N. W. coast of Kam.	—	—	378	3,364	500	3,024	336	3,286
Lake Kurilskoe	980	2,522	583	3,120	792	2,644	794	2,624
Pink								
E. coast of Kam.	101	1,179	399	1,291	302	1,221	297	1,435
S. W. coast of Kam.	1,018	1,634	1,161	1,786	773	1,800	981	2,146
N. W. coast of Kam.	98	1,451	600	1,449	751	1,715	633	1,864
Northern coast of the Okhotsk Sea	—	—	—	—	901	1,098	2,873	1,514
Okhotsk coast	500	1,361	327	1,412	407	1,230	292	1,453
Sakhalin	663	1,179	2,496	1,640	1,656	1,374	4,702	1,682
Amur	2,700	983	2,000	1,618	1,361	1,362	1,350	1,683
Primore	697	1,034	702	1,860	600	1,669	700	2,085
Chum								
E. coast of Kam.	670	3,697	594	3,447	498	3,289	499	3,584
S. W. coast of Kam.	458	2,969	679	3,235	615	3,047	853	3,645
N. W. coast of Kam.	188	3,098	758	3,130	822	3,051	609	3,308
Northern coast of the Okhotsk Sea	—	—	—	—	703	3,196	1,027	3,654
Okhotsk coast	574	3,487	588	3,014	697	3,018	600	3,465
Sakhalin	149	4,421	100	3,500	524	2,756	378	3,328
Amur-summer chum	576	2,432	939	2,395	1,178	2,306	1,374	2,429
Amur-autumn chum	606	4,377	1,268	4,272	985	3,865	974	3,900
Coho								
E. coast of Kam.	399	2,938	453	2,992	500	3,152	471	2,871
S. W. coast of Kam.	394	3,460	622	3,015	279	3,414	293	4,166
N. W. coast of Kam.	100	3,484	496	2,882	200	2,685	172	3,352
Okhotsk district	192	4,403	261	3,969	254	3,713	—	—
Chinook								
Kamchatka River	602	10,197	502	10,690	494	10,872	498	9,627

[1] Calculated from data given by the U.S.S.R. Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography.
[2] All ages and sexes combined.
[3] Southeast coast of Kamchatka.
[4] Southward from the Kikhchik River.

TABLE 33. Catch of salmon by Japan in South Sakhalin[1], by species, in metric tons, 1906–1943[2][3].

Year	TOTAL	Species		
		Pink	Summer chum	Autumn chum
1906	10,868	9,864	1,004	
1907	20,865	20,064	801	
1908	9,685	8,710	975	
1909	8,116	6,329	1,787	
1910	18,417	16,407	2,010	
1911	13,497	11,224	2,273	
1912	28,874	26,458	2,416	
1913	16,547	14,336	2,211	
1914	14,305	10,395	3,910	
1915	10,715	8,034	2,681	
1916	15,060	13,931	1,129	
1917	44,645	43,256	1,389	
1918	9,488	6,363 (6,370)	3,125 (3,235)	
1919	29,617	25,671 (24,205)	3,946 (4,073)	
1920	7,854	5,362 (5,366)	2,492 (2,574)	
1921	17,665	15,996 (16,017)	1,669 (1,724)	
1922	10,255	8,725 (8,738)	1,530 (1,580)	
1923	5,263	3,028 (2,984)	2,235 (2,307)	
1924	18,907	17,639 (17,383)	1,268 (1,309)	
1925	7,939	6,864 (6,765)	1,075 (1,110)	
1926	33,262	31,199 (30,747)	2,063 (2,130)	
1927	10,698	9,070 (8,939)	1,628 (1,682)	
1928	37,682	36,052 (35,530)	1,630 (1,683)	
1929	12,592	11,435 (11,269)	1,157 (1,195)	
1930	17,866	15,477 (15,253)	1,561 (1,592)	828 (856)
1931	11,038	9,438 (9,301)	875 (904)	725 (748)
1932	6,602	5,808 (5,724)	201 (208)	593 (613)
1933	15,568	14,514 (14,304)	363 (375)	691 (714)
1934	9,811	8,282 (8,162)	493 (510)	1,036 (1,070)
1935	35,659	33,905 (33,905)	525 (525)	1,229 (1,229)
1936	5,690	4,315 (4,315)	332 (332)	1,043 (1,043)
1937	17,953	15,535 (15,534)	1,302 (1,289)	1,116 (1,116)
1938	9,494	8,425 (8,199)	276 (276)	793 (793)
1939	26,588	24,401 (24,401)	192 (192)	1,995 (1,995)
1940	7,213	4,634 (4,634)	511 (511)	2,068 (2,068)
1941	22,638	19,574 (19,573)	1,174 (1,174)	1,890 (1,890)
1942	2,649	1,607	1,042	
1943	10,537	9,602	935	

1) South of 50°N.

2) From data collected by the Hokkaido Provincial Fisheries Research Station. Figures in parentheses are from the statistics compiled by the Sakhalin Provincial Government. The figures for pink salmon might include small catches of masu salmon.

3) Data are originally in koku (a unit of volume) and the following conversion factors are given:
1 koku=55.2 kan (207 kg.)=160 fish for pink salmon;
1 koku=55.2 kan (207 kg.)= 60 fish for chum salmon.

TABLE 34. Catch of salmon by the Japanese mothership fishery in waters off Kamchatka, by species, in number of fish, 1929–1942[1)].

Year	No. of mother-ships	No. of fishing vessels	Area	Species					
				TOTAL	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1929	1	2	—	7,753	5,258	191	2,304	—	—
1930	6	43	—	680,480	306,965	196,550	169,245	4,418	3,302
1931	10	73	—	1,172,173	595,801	67,431	440,930	63,282	4,729
1932	13	111	East coast of Kamchatka	(1,959,654)	1,061,283	513,513	382,027	no	2,831
			West coast of Kamchatka	(1,321,612)	209,230	832,712	279,670	data	—
			TOTAL	3,281,549	1,270,513	1,346,225	661,697	283	2,831
1933	19	185	East coast of Kamchatka	2,497,724	1,339,600	281,412	875,152	552	1,008
			West coast of Kamchatka	3,128,106	694,072	1,511,195	916,944	5,839	56
			TOTAL	5,625,830	2,033,672	1,792,607	1,792,096	6,391	1,064
1934	16	305	East coast of Kamchatka	5,216,969	3,238,115	186,282	1,697,938	91,985	2,649
			West coast of Kamchatka	3,726,532	1,621,956	1,065,064	950,963	88,013	536
			TOTAL	8,943,501	4,860,071	1,251,346	2,648,901	179,998	3,185
1935	8	250	East coast of Kamchatka	6,381,801	2,130,278	1,854,878	2,347,310	46,529	2,806
			West coast of Kamchatka	5,161,815	365,774	4,114,909	564,510	116,558	64
			TOTAL	11,543,616	2,496,052	5,969,787	2,911,820	163,087	2,870
1936	6	170	East coast of Kamchatka	7,338,903	3,394,605	995,460*	2,636,359	310,887	1,592
			West coast of Kamchatka	1,533,882	545,889	512,112*	386,483	89,391	7
			TOTAL	8,672,785	3,940,494	1,307,572*	3,022,842	400,278	1,599
1937	7	170	East coast of Kamchatka	10,088,992	5,780,311	1,220,400	2,787,350*	299,286	1,645
			West coast of Kamchatka	16,058	2,113	9,792	4,153*	—	—
			TOTAL	10,115,050	5,782,424	1,230,192	2,801,503*	299,286	1,645
1938	7	170	East coast of Kamchatka	9,829,908	4,268,425	1,483,476	3,856,105	218,797	3,105
			West coast of Kamchatka	—	—	—	—	—	—
			TOTAL	9,829,908	4,268,425	1,483,476	3,856,105	218,797	3,105
1939	11	300	East coast of Kamchatka	11,010,368	5,445,788	1,695,692	3,704,795	162,218	1,875
			West coast of Kamchatka	640,869	155,385	351,414	113,269	20,801	—
			TOTAL	11,651,237	5,601,173	2,047,106	3,818,064	183,019	1,875
1940	10	250	East coast of Kamchatka	8,050,747	2,430,317	1,399,563	4,093,913	119,400	7,554
			West coast of Kamchatka	2,385,422	787,519	1,095,800	495,585	6,515	3
			TOTAL	10,436,169	3,217,836	2,495,363	4,589,498	125,915	7,557
1941	4	200	East coast of Kamchatka	10,239,024	4,221,770	3,155,860	2,829,468	28,474	3,452
			West coast of Kamchatka	1,176,163	75,770	767,581	332,522	289	1
			TOTAL	11,415,187	4,297,540	3,923,441	3,161,990	28,763	3,458
1942	3	127	East coast of Kamchatka	883,526	526,780	22,891*	333,077*	0	778
			West coast of Kamchatka	7,105,364	802,253	4,213,234*	2,059,074*	30,507	296
			TOTAL	7,988,920	1,329,033	4,236,145*	2,392,161*	30,507	1,074

1) From Taguchi (1957) and the Statistics of Agriculture and Forestry (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry).

* As in the original data.

TABLE 35. Catch of salmon by the Japanese North Kurile fisheries, by species, in number of fish, 1932–1945[1].

I. Drift net[2]

Year	No. of drift netters	Species					
		TOTAL	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1932	6			no data			
1933	171	5,050,505*	847,870	3,511,882	1,635,547	55,206	—
1934	200	7,273,366	2,617,633	877,305	3,448,504	329,924	—
1935	200	15,485,988	867,210	9,489,525	4,382,600	746,533	120
1936	200	20,639,034	2,272,742	6,843,872	9,879,411	1,641,408	1,601
1937	200	24,741,718	3,454,994	11,375,754	8,693,069	1,216,459	1,442
1938	200	24,963,105	3,937,198	9,825,295	10,196,245	1,004,367	—
1939	200	16,288,959	3,070,283	5,221,352	7,327,359	609,965	—
1940	200	16,194,971	1,742,374	7,221,348	6,968,886	262,363	—
1941	200	17,240,953	1,631,806	9,451,024	5,937,935	220,188	—
1942	200	24,004,174	2,309,433	13,167,377	8,199,124	328,240	—
1943	219	15,746,799	3,908,313	8,319,355	3,193,603	325,528	—
1944	124	5,485,011	1,314,170	2,205,700	1,821,924	143,217	—
1945	24	1,434,264	235,649	1,020,103	140,112	38,400	—

II. Trap[3]

Year	No. of traps	Species					
		TOTAL	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1933	7	201,464	19,437	153,994	26,733	1,300	—
1934	20	16,321,456	40,867	15,882,313	378,391	19,885	—
1935	38	18,250,324	67,939	17,023,108	1,049,456	92,509	17,312
1936	60	34,755,917	738,899	27,647,055	5,606,257	725,550	38,156
1937	90	59,397,455	1,038,526	52,538,273	5,293,248	497,936	29,472
1938	98	57,530,823	1,471,783	50,091,932	5,647,457	293,941	25,710
1939	112	114,462,104*	521,128	109,071,097	4,683,129	199,482	7,268
1940	140	13,367,637	297,590	9,562,697	3,475,257	27,616	4,477
1941	76	45,332,735	201,624	42,287,291	2,746,593	87,288	9,939
1942	54	25,610,277	715,480	21,508,988	3,197,493	173,425	14,891
1943	37	53,240,934	289,740	51,964,498	928,196	53,999	4,501
1944	7	6,798,113	75,737	6,537,901	161,708	22,527	240
1945	2	1,845,080*	17,622	1,719,376	103,442	4,640	12

1) From Taguchi (1957).
2) No data before 1932.
3) No data before 1933.
* As in the original data.

TABLE 36. Fleet of the Japanese mothership fishery, 1952–1961[1].

Year	Number of motherships	Number of fishing vessels[2]
1952	3	57
1953	3	105
1954	7	205
1955	14	406
1956	16	506
1957	16	461
1958	16	460
1959	16	460
1960	12	410
1961	12	410

1) From the INPFC Statistical Yearbooks.
2) Including scouting boats.

TABLE 37. Catch of salmon by the Japanese mothership fishery, by species, by region, in thousands of fish, 1952–1961[1)2)].

Year	Species					
	All species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
All regions						
1952	2,086	736	699	626	24	1
1953	7,700	1,580	3,065	2,707	340	8
1954	20,496	3,816	5,804	9,404	1,398	74
1955	64,041	12,494	25,917	21,978	3,576	76
1956	52,066	10,290	17,373	20,391	3,875	137
1957	60,358	20,096	27,881	11,908	442	31
1958	49,798	12,026	15,546	18,787	3,393	46
1959	42,331	9,125	18,856	12,859	1,423	68
1960	26,423	12,879	1,885	10,517	962	180
1961	22,704	12,998	3,263	6,128	284	31
Pacific Ocean						
1952	2,086	736	699	626	24	1
1953	7,700	1,580	3,065	2,707	340	8
1954	20,496	3,816	5,804	9,404	1,398	74
1955	50,503	12,164	16,508	18,573	3,184	74
1956	36,053	7,425	11,930	12,857	3,753	88
1957	39,275	14,047	16,901	7,974	339	14
1958	45,722	11,971	13,199	17,165	3,342	45
1959	30,215	7,730	9,840	11,216	1,391	38
1960	18,114	9,668	860	6,589	958	39
1961	18,831	10,154	2,856	5,516	284	21
Bering Sea						
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	6,648	2,209	76	4,310	5	48
1957	11,210	5,775	4,145	1,272	1	17
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	12,116	1,395	9,016	1,643	32	30
1960	8,309	3,211	1,025	3,928	4	141
1961	3,873	2,844	407	612	*	10
Okhotsk Sea						
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	13,538	330	9,409	3,405	392	2
1956	9,365	656	5,367	3,224	117	1
1957	9,873	274	6,835	2,662	102	*
1958	4,076	55	2,347	1,622	51	1
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Less than 500 fish.

1) From the INPFC Statistical Yearbooks, 1952–1961.

2) Division between Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea is approximate.

TABLE 38. Landings of salmon by Japanese land-based fisheries, by species, in metric tons, 1905–1947[1].

Year	Total			Hokkaido			Honshu		
	All species	Chum	Pink & masu	All species	Chum	Pink & masu	All species	Chum	Pink & masu
1905	4,415	3,416	999	1,603	1,350	253	2,812	2,066	746
1906	5,642	4,425	1,217	1,697	1,216	481	3,945	3,209	736
1907	6,204	4,179	2,025	1,447	1,097	350	4,757	3,082	1,675
1908	5,651	3,141	2,510	840	591	249	4,811	2,550	2,261
1909	6,123	2,881	3,242	1,963	913	1,050	4,160	1,968	2,192
1910	22,349	9,985	12,364	16,813	6,674	10,139	5,536	3,311	2,225
1911	36,857	14,927	21,930	29,227	9,395	19,832	7,630	5,532	2,098
1912	31,714	11,897	19,817	25,710	7,784	17,926	6,004	4,113	1,891
1913	42,282	8,481	33,801	38,325	6,200	32,125	3,957	2,281	1,676
1914	18,639	9,819	8,820	14,858	7,834	7,024	3,781	1,985	1,796
1915	45,185	15,989	29,196	22,169	8,555	13,614	23,016	7,434	15,582
1916	18,745	7,274	11,471	10,414	4,833	5,581	8,331	2,441	5,890
1917	31,867	9,535	22,332	20,911	6,823	14,088	10,956	2,712	8,244
1918	23,334	11,589	11,745	14,596	8,673	5,923	8,738	2,916	5,822
1919	33,035	14,945	18,090	26,289	12,060	14,229	6,746	2,885	3,861
1920	21,492	11,301	10,191	15,250	8,433	6,817	6,242	2,868	3,374
1921	26,506	10,727	15,779	16,228	8,371	7,857	10,278	2,356	7,922
1922	18,625	10,570	8,055	14,482	8,398	6,084	4,143	2,172	1,971
1923	30,935	18,349	12,586	26,647	15,953	10,694	4,288	2,396	1,892
1924	19,363	8,747	10,616	16,095	7,338	8,757	3,268	1,409	1,859
1925	26,350	13,720	12,630	22,331	11,445	10,886	4,019	2,275	1,744
1926	32,144	14,900	17,244	27,772	12,714	15,058	4,372	2,186	2,186
1927	25,334	12,488	12,846	21,608	10,572	11,036	3,726	1,916	1,810
1928	19,960	7,549	12,411	16,326	5,730	10,596	3,634	1,819	1,815
1929	48,950	12,290	36,660	44,381	9,714	34,667	4,569	2,576	1,993
1930	34,590	16,719	17,871	29,809	13,751	16,058	4,781	2,968	1,813
1931	58,628	17,461	41,167	53,309	13,888	39,421	5,319	3,573	1,746
1932	23,493	10,544	12,949	19,398	8,102	11,296	4,095	2,442	1,653
1933	39,277	18,465	20,812	36,045	16,575	19,470	3,232	1,890	1,342
1934	62,531	26,358	36,173	56,845	23,028	33,817	5,686	3,330	2,356
1935	74,055	29,697	44,358	65,867	25,843	40,024	8,188	3,854	4,334
1936	124,985	66,387	58,598	119,101	63,291	55,810	5,884	3,096	2,788
1937	175,999	64,593	111,406	171,756	62,027	109,729	4,243	2,566	1,677
1938	149,321	72,791	76,530	145,920	70,767	75,153	3,401	2,024	1,377
1939	154,285	50,212	104,073	150,420	48,072	102,348	3,865	2,140	1,725
1940	70,961	47,145	23,816	67,732	45,475	22,257	3,229	1,670	1,559
1941	237,962	85,633	152,329	233,698	83,590	150,108	4,264	2,043	2,221
1942	110,149	53,190	56,959	106,013	51,430	54,583	4,136	1,760	2,376
1943	108,160	31,034	77,126	104,818	28,767	76,051	3,342	2,267	1,075
1944	27,029	14,032	12,997	24,952	13,218	11,734	2,077	814	1,263
1945	11,222	9,075	2,147	8,922	7,648	1,274	2,300	1,427	873
1946	8,046	6,334	1,712	4,916	3,917	999	3,130	2,417	713
1947	11,582	6,916	4,666	9,605	5,730	3,875	1,977	1,186	791

[1] From the Statistics of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

TABLE 39. Landings of chum salmon in Hokkaido, in thousands of fish, 1900–1951[1].

Year	Landings
1900	2,823
1901	2,078
1902	1,748
1903	2,477
1904	1,817
1905	2,296
1906	2,328
1907	2,252
1908	1,583
1909	1,029
1910	1,889
1911	2,826
1912	1,882
1913	1,736
1914	2,551
1915	2,616
1916	1,529
1917	2,266
1918	2,638
1919	4,206
1920	2,562
1921	2,448
1922	2,406
1923	4,243
1924	1,940
1925	2,943
1926	4,034
1927	3,003
1928	1,557
1929	2,982
1930	3,088
1931	2,503
1932	1,406
1933	1,705
1934	3,652
1935	4,405
1936	2,642
1937	2,219
1938	3,819
1939	3,919
1940	2,910
1941	2,243
1942	1,871
1943	1,434
1944	1,302
1945	1,926
1946	1,428
1947	2,338
1948	2,661
1949	3,653
1950	5,437
1951	5,943

[1] From Sano (1959).

TABLE 40. Landings of pink and masu salmon in Hokkaido and South Kuriles, in thousands of fish, 1933–1951[1].

Year	Total landings, Hokkaido and South Kuriles	Landings in South Kuriles[2]
1933	6,317	—
1934	5,541	—
1935	7,703	(2,589)
1936	7,973	(4,022)
1937	8,262	(6,328)
1938	4,931[3]	(7,233)
1939	5,855	(4,171)
1940	2,818	(1,783)
1941	6,887	(3,031)
1942	4,169	(9)
1943	1,512	(16)
1944	1,456	(6)
1945	2,070	(—)
1946	632	
1947	2,464	
1948	730	
1949	6,103	
1950	3,129	
1951	5,168	

— No data.

[1] From Sano (1959).

[2] From the Present Status of the Hokkaido Fisheries (1934–1945), Hokkaido Provincial Government.

[3] See text.

TABLE 41. Landings of salmon by the Japanese land-based fisheries, by species, by area of fishing, in metric tons, 1952–1961[1)2)].

Year	All species			Pink and masu[3)]			Chum, sockeye, coho and chinook[4)]		
	TOTAL	Freshwater & coast	Offshore	TOTAL	Freshwater & coast	Offshore	TOTAL	Freshwater & coast	Offshore
1952	34,790	9,854	24,936	24,770	1,733	23,037	10,020	8,121	1,899
1953	29,616	10,044	19,572	17,820	2,210	15,610	11,796	7,834	3,962
1954	37,081	13,393	23,688	18,169	1,611	16,558	18,912	11,782	7,130
1955	56,337	11,852	44,485	37,467	3,633	33,834	18,870	8,219	10,651
1956	59,748	9,233	50,515	47,637	3,053	44,584	12,111	6,180	5,931
1957	84,021	12,583	71,438	61,223	1,958	59,265	22,798	10,625	12,173
1958	107,378	13,662	93,716	69,544	3,548	65,996	37,834	10,114	27,720
1959	110,139	8,745	101,394	76,046	1,773	74,273	34,093	6,972	27,121
1960	94,572	8,720	85,852	58,363	1,870	56,493	36,209	6,850	29,359
1961	104,748	13,235	91,513	70,976	1,409	69,567	33,772	11,826	21,946

1) From the INPFC Statistical Yearbooks and the Annual Reports of Catch Statistics on Fisheries and Aquiculture, Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2) Division between "freshwater and coast" and "offshore" is only approximate and subject to corrections; see text.

3) Mostly pinks; see text.

4) All chums in freshwater and coastal catches, and mostly chums in offshore catches.

TABLE 42. Landings of the offshore driftnet fishery in Pacific waters south of 48°N., by species, in metric tons, 1958–1961[1)2)3)].

Year	TOTAL	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1958	59,379	1,361	36,256	19,591	1,962	209
1959	72,560	1,275	48,567	19,431	2,958	329
1960	53,485	2,454	28,080	19,070	3,362	519
1961	68,226	1,798	49,316	13,118	3,632	362

1) From INPFC Statistical Yearbooks.

2) Not including catches, if any, made before April 1 and after August 31 or catches made in the Japan Sea.

3) These catches are included in the figures shown in Table 41.

TABLE 43. Catch of sockeye salmon in Asian waters[1], in millions of fish, 1908–1961[2].

Year	TOTAL	Fisheries along the U.S.S.R. coast[3]		Japanese mothership & North Kurile fisheries[4]	Japanese South Sakhalin fishery	Fisheries from South Kuriles, Hokkaido & Honshu[5]
		Japan	U.S.S.R.			
1908	(—)	—	—	—	—	—
1909	(1.3)	1.3	—	—	—	—
1910	(1.9)	1.9	—	—	—	—
1911	(1.8)	1.8	—	—	—	—
1912	(1.3)	1.3	—	—	—	—
1913	(2.5)	2.5	—	—	—	—
1914	(0.9)	0.9	—	—	—	—
1915	(2.0)	2.0	—	—	—	—
1916	(2.9)	2.9	—	—	—	—
1917	(2.4)	2.4	—	—	—	—
1918	(4.6)	4.6	—	—	—	—
1919	(5.7)	5.7	—	—	—	—
1920	(4.2)	4.2	—	—	—	—
1921	(5.7)	5.7	—	—	—	—
1922	(10.6)	10.6	—	—	—	—
1923	(8.3)	8.3	—	—	—	—
1924	(8.2)	8.2	—	—	—	—
1925	(4.3)	4.3	—	—	—	—
1926	(6.6)	6.6	—	—	—	—
1927	9.8		9.8	—	—	—
1928	15.4		15.4	—	—	—
1929	11.2		11.2	*	—	—
1930	12.7		12.4	0.3	—	—
1931	(10.3)		9.7	(0.6)	—	—
1932	(10.3)		9.0	(1.3)	—	—
1933	8.8		5.9	2.9	—	—
1934	20.0		12.5	7.5	—	—
1935	8.2		4.8	3.4	—	—
1936	14.9		7.9	7.0	—	—
1937	(16.0)	5.7	—	10.3	—	—
1938	(16.7)	7.0	—	9.7	—	—
1939	(14.2)	5.0	—	9.2	—	—
1940	10.3	3.7	1.3	5.3	—	—
1941	11.7	3.9	1.7	6.1	—	—
1942	10.1	3.6	2.1	4.4	—	—
1943	9.5	2.4	2.9	4.2	—	—
1944	6.3	1.4	3.5	1.4	—	—
1945	4.7	—	4.4	0.3	—	—
1946	4.9	—	4.9	—	—	—
1947	3.8	—	3.8	—	—	—
1948	2.3	—	2.3	—	—	—
1949	3.3	—	3.3	—	—	—
1950	3.4	—	3.4	—	—	—
1951	2.9	—	2.9	—	—	—
1952	4.1	—	3.4	0.7	—	—
1953	3.5	—	1.9	1.6	—	—
1954	5.3	—	1.5	3.8	—	—
1955	13.6	—	1.1	12.5	—	—
1956	12.4	—	2.1	10.3	—	—
1957	21.4	—	1.3	20.1	—	—
1958	13.0	—	0.4	12.0	—	(0.6)
1959	11.2	—	1.5	9.1	—	(0.6)
1960	15.5	—	1.5	12.9	—	(1.1)
1961	16.7	—	2.9	13.0	—	(0.8)

— No data.
* Less than 50,000 fish.
1) Waters west of 175°W.
2) Figures in parentheses are incomplete.
3) Japanese catches are from Table 15. Figures in Table 2 were used for 1927–1936. U.S.S.R. catches during 1940–1961 were converted from catches in weight in Table 24, using a factor of 2700 gr. per fish.
4) From Tables 34, 35 and 37.
5) Small catches of sockeye by these fisheries are included in chum. Known catches of sockeye in 1958–1961 are shown in parentheses (obtained from Table 42 by using a factor of 2300 gr. per fish).

TABLE 44. Catch of pink salmon in Asian waters[1], in millions of fish, 1908–1961[2].

Year	Total	Fisheries along the U.S.S.R. coast[3]		Japanese mothership & North Kurile fisheries[4]	Japanese South Sakhalin fishery[5]	Fisheries from South Kuriles, Hokkaido & Honshu[6] [7]
		Japan	U.S.S.R.			
1908	(14.5)	6.1	—	—	6.7	1.7
1909	(21.7)	14.6	—	—	4.9	2.2
1910	(28.4)	7.5	—	—	12.7	8.2
1911	(74.5)	51.2	—	—	8.7	14.6
1912	(53.5)	19.8	—	—	20.5	13.2
1913	(66.4)	32.8	—	—	11.1	22.5
1914	(73.7)	59.8	—	—	8.0	5.9
1915	(85.0)	59.3	—	—	6.2	19.5**
1916	(95.1)	76.7	—	—	10.8	7.6
1917	(110.7)	62.4	—	—	33.4	14.9
1918	(55.4)	42.7	—	—	4.9	7.8
1919	(73.2)	41.3	—	—	19.8	12.1
1920	(76.2)	65.3	—	—	4.1	6.8
1921	(92.9)	70.0	—	—	12.4	10.5
1922	(90.4)	78.3	—	—	6.7	5.4
1923	(39.9)	29.2	—	—	2.3	8.4
1924	(112.9)	92.2	—	—	13.6	7.1
1925	41.2		27.5	—	5.3	8.4
1926	138.0		102.4	—	24.1	11.5
1927	44.1		28.5	—	7.0	8.6
1928	149.0		112.8	—	27.9	8.3
1929	48.1		14.9	*	8.8	24.4
1930	124.2		100.1	0.2	12.0	11.9
1931	(45.4)		36.9	(*)	7.3	(1.2)
1932	(121.8)		(114.8)	(1.3)	4.5	(1.2)
1933	64.4		40.5	5.5	11.2	7.2
1934	169.2		137.7	18.0	6.4	7.1
1935	160.0		90.7	32.5	26.2	10.6
1936	121.9		73.0	35.8	3.3	9.8
1937	(146.4)	59.8	—	65.1	12.0	9.5
1938	(117.9)	44.2	—	61.4	6.5	5.8**
1939	(206.5)	64.3	—	116.3	18.9	7.0
1940	94.6	30.5	37.3	19.3	3.6	3.9
1941	188.8	52.5	57.1	55.7	15.1	8.4
1942	137.2	32.7	58.6	38.9	1.2	5.8
1943	208.1	50.7	87.5	60.3	7.4	2.2
1944	(107.1)	17.5	78.6	8.7	—	2.3
1945	61.8	—	56.4	2.7	—	2.7
1946	29.5	—	28.4	—	—	1.1
1947	101.1	—	98.1	—	—	3.0
1948	(39.4)	—	38.7	—	—	(0.7)
1949	(128.3)	—	122.2	—	—	(6.1)
1950	(30.1)	—	27.0	—	—	(3.1)
1951	(119.9)	—	114.7	—	—	(5.2)
1952	61.4	—	42.9	0.7	—	17.8
1953	121.2	—	105.4	3.1	—	12.7
1954	53.2	—	34.2	5.8	—	13.2
1955	118.5	—	65.4	25.9	—	27.2
1956	105.5	—	53.4	17.4	—	34.7
1957	151.5	—	78.8	27.9	—	44.8
1958	94.6	—	28.4	15.5	—	50.7
1959	109.2	—	34.9	18.9	—	55.4
1960	59.1	—	14.5	1.9	—	42.7
1961	7.77	—	22.4	3.3	—	52.0

— No data.
* Less than 50,000 fish.
** See text, p. 10.
1) Waters west of 175°W.
2) Figures in parentheses are incomplete.
3) Japanese catches are from Table 15. Figures in Table 4 were used for 1928–1936. Catches in 1925, 1926 and 1927 were obtained from Table 5, using a conversion factor of 1350 gr. per fish. U.S.S.R. catches during 1940–1961 were converted from catches in weight in Table 24, using a factor of 1350 gr. per fish.
4) From Tables 34, 35 and 37.
5) From Table 33.
6) From Tables 38 (for Honshu) and 40 (for Hokkaido and South Kuriles). Catches in weight in Table 38 were converted by using a factor of 1500 gr. perfish. Catches for 1952–1961 were taken from INPFC Statistical Yearbooks with minor corrections.
7) Including catches of masu.

TABLE 45. Catch of chum salmon in Asian waters[1], in millions of fish, 1908–1961[2].

Year	TOTAL	Fisheries along the U.S.S.R. coast[3]		Japanese mothership & North Kurile fisheries[5]	Japanese South Sakhalin fishery[6]	Fisheries from South Kuriles, Hokkaido & Honshu[7][8]
		Japan[4]	U.S.S.R.			
1908	(4.1)	2.8	—	—	0.3	1.0
1909	(6.0)	4.6	—	—	0.5	0.9
1910	(15.3)	11.6	—	—	0.6	3.1
1911	(13.3)	7.9	—	—	0.7	4.7
1912	(11.0)	6.6	—	—	0.7	3.7
1913	(14.6)	11.3	—	—	0.6	2.7
1914	(14.1)	9.9	—	—	1.1	3.1
1915	(10.8)	5.0	—	—	0.8	5.0
1916	(6.5)	3.9	—	—	0.3	2.3
1917	(10.1)	6.7	—	—	0.4	3.0
1918	(13.8)	9.3	—	—	0.9	3.6
1919	(17.7)	11.9	—	—	1.1	4.7
1920	(15.0)	10.8	—	—	0.7	3.5
1921	(14.2)	10.3	—	—	0.5	3.4
1922	(13.8)	10.1	—	—	0.4	3.3
1923	(15.2)	8.8	—	—	0.7	5.7
1924	(8.2)	5.1	—	—	0.4	2.7
1925	16.6	12.0		—	0.3	4.3
1926	20.0	14.7		—	0.6	4.7
1927	19.8	15.4		—	0.5	3.9
1928	28.7	25.8		—	0.5	2.4
1929	32.8	28.7		*	0.3	3.8
1930	43.2	37.1**		0.2	0.7	5.2
1931	(37.3)	32.8		(0.4)	0.5	(3.6)
1932	(30.3)	27.2		(0.7)	0.2	(2.2)
1933	28.4	22.3		3.5	0.3	2.3
1934	46.4	34.8		6.5	0.4	4.7
1935	43.0	28.6		8.3	0.5	5.6
1936	64.5	42.0		18.5	0.4	3.6
1937	46.7	26.2		16.8	0.7	3.0
1938	54.7	30.2		19.7	0.3	4.5
1939	48.1	27.1		15.8	0.6	4.6
1940	45.7	9.3	17.3	15.0	0.7	3.4
1941	41.8	9.4	16.8	11.8	0.9	2.9
1942	32.5	3.6	12.4	13.8	0.3	2.4
1943	28.7	2.6	19.6	4.1	0.3	2.1
1944	(21.4)	0.5	17.3	2.0	—	1.6
1945	21.8	—	19.2	0.2	—	2.4
1946	23.7	—	21.5	—	—	2.2
1947	24.4	—	21.7	—	—	2.7
1948	(22.2)	—	19.5	—	—	(2.7)
1949	(28.5)	—	24.8	—	—	(3.7)
1950	(24.6)	—	19.2	—	—	(5.4)
1951	(32.0)	—	26.1	—	—	(5.9)
1952	17.6	—	13.8	0.6	—	3.2
1953	17.4	—	10.6	2.7	—	4.1
1954	32.4	—	16.4	9.4	—	6.6
1955	49.6	—	20.5	22.0	—	7.1
1956	49.0	—	24.2	20.4	—	4.4
1957	30.4	—	10.0	11.9	—	8.5
1958	41.1	—	8.7	18.8	—	13.6
1959	36.8	—	11.9	12.9	—	12.0
1960	36.2	—	13.5	10.5	—	12.2
1961	28.1	—	11.4	6.1	—	10.6

— No data. * Less than 50,000 fish. ** Estimate.

1) Waters west of 175°W.

2) Figures in parentheses are incomplete.

3) Japanese catches are from Table 15. Figures in Tables 6 and 7 were used for 1925–1936. Catches in 1937–1939 were obtained from Table 8, using a conversion factor of 3200 gr. per fish. U.S.S.R. catches during 1940–1961 were converted from catches in weight in Table 24, using a factor of 3200 gr. per fish.

4) Figures for 1908–1924 include coho catches.

5) From Tables 34, 35 and 37.

6) From Table 33.

7) From Tables 38 and 39. Catches in weight in Table 38 were converted by using a factor of 3200 gr. per fish. Catches in number of fish for 1952–1961 were taken from INPFC Statistical Yearbooks with minor corrections.

8) May include small numbers of sockeye, coho and chinook salmon. Known catches of these species in 1958–1961 (Table 42) were excluded.

TABLE 46. Catch of coho salmon in Asian waters[1], in millions of fish, 1925-1961[2].

Year	TOTAL	Fisheries along the U.S.S.R. coast[3]		Japanese mothership & North Kurile fisheries[4]	Japanese South Sakhalin fishery	Fisheries from South Kuriles, Hokkaido & Honshu[5]
		Japan	U.S.S.R.			
1925	1.4		1.4	—	—	—
1926	1.1		1.1	—	—	—
1927	(1.3)		(1.3)	—	—	—
1928	1.4		1.4	—	—	—
1929	1.2		1.2	—	—	—
1930	(2.7)		(2.7)	*	—	—
1931	(1.1)		1.0	(0.1)	—	—
1932	(0.8)		0.8	(*)	—	—
1933	0.7		0.6	0.1	—	—
1934	1.4		0.9	0.5	—	—
1935	2.1		1.1	1.0	—	—
1936	6.2		3.4	2.8	—	—
1937	4.1		2.1	2.0	—	—
1938	3.2		1.7	1.5	—	—
1939	2.2		1.2	1.0	—	—
1940	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	—	—
1941	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	—	—
1942	2.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	—	—
1943	1.2	*	0.8	0.4	—	—
1944	1.2	*	1.0	0.2	—	—
1945	1.5	—	1.5	*	—	—
1946	3.0	—	3.0	—	—	—
1947	1.6	—	1.6	—	—	—
1948	1.9	—	1.9	—	—	—
1949	2.0	—	2.0	—	—	—
1950	0.7	—	0 7	—	—	—
1951	0.8	—	0.8	—	—	—
1952	1.4	—	1.4	*	—	—
1953	2.3	—	2.0	0.3	—	—
1954	3.7	—	2.3	1.4	—	—
1955	5.6	—	2.0	3.6	—	—
1956	5.1	—	1.2	3.9	—	—
1957	2.0	—	1.6	0.4	—	—
1958	5.1	—	0.9	3.4	—	(0.8)
1959	3.8	—	1.2	1.4	—	(1.2)
1960	2.9	—	0.6	1 0	—	(1.3)
1961	3.2	—	1.4	0.3	—	(1.5)

* Less than 50,000 fish.

1) Waters west of 175°W.

2) Figures in parentheses are incomplete.

3) Japanese catches are from Table 15. Figures in Table 11 were used for 1927–1936. Catches in 1925, 1926 and 1937–1939 were obtained from Table 12 using a conversion factor of 3200 gr. per fish. U.S.S.R. catches during 1940–1961 were converted from catches weight in Table 24, using a factor of 3200 gr. per fish.

4) From Tables 34, 35 and 37.

5) Catches of coho by these fisheries are included in chum. Known catches of coho in 1958–1961 are shown in parentheses (obtained from Table 42 by using a factor of 2500 gr. per fish).

TABLE 47. Commercial catch of salmon in Alaska by species, in number of fish, 1906–1961[1)2)].

Year	Species					
	All species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1906	31,756,775	19,536,761	7,707,999	3,259,384	984,804	267,827
1907	34,900,068	19,167,110	12,668,722	1,843,017	893,425	327,794
1908	43,304,979	24,942,726	15,106,155	2,258,322	736,083	261,693
1909	34,692,608	23,024,134	9,491,482	1,182,006	587,734	407,252
1910	33,679,254	19,202,776	10,722,966	2,344,285	996,684	412,543
1911	43,975,873	17,471,972	21,666,150	3,169,749	1,221,347	446,655
1912	60,938,945	28,608,195	24,034,346	6,358,733	1,460,441	477,230
1913	59,915,128	28,601,296	27,004,611	2,925,301	840,800	543,120
1914	54,651,915	29,833,978	16,680,130	6,272,612	1,344,666	520,529
1915	63,537,244	25,878,811	30,896,394	4,819,508	1,331,584	610,947
1916	72,055,971	29,733,243	31,807,963	7,380,714	2,453,331	680,720
1917	92,600,495	36,497,047	44,875,271	8,527,578	2,104,253	596,346
1918	101,454,688	35,338,065	48,316,362	14,160,818	2,911,681	727,762
1919	58,172,665	16,700,731	25,894,976	12,179,120	2,429,846	967,992
1920	65,080,539	20,187,925	32,112,611	10,113,677	1,890,859	775,467
1921	37,905,591	26,103,291	7,156,818	2,636,901	1,182,205	826,376
1922	72,370,400	33,898,772	30,589,342	5,273,883	1,838,094	770,309
1923	77,422,311	26,938,651	42,319,039	5,715,513	1,767,688	681,420
1924	79,477,600	18,962,537	49,141,343	8,691,666	1,887,754	794,300
1925	64,246,391	15,227,073	34,746,843	11,478,913	1,976,947	816,615
1926	96,907,627	30,390,902	52,960,642	10,809,305	2,158,141	588,637
1927	48,222,671	17,576,321	21,251,623	5,759,676	2,667,762	967,289
1928	89,584,685	27,544,626	47,518,858	10,133,177	3,731,457	656,567
1929	71,939,618	19,185,011	40,432,132	9,394,643	2,159,699	768,133
1930	82,741,632	10,905,525	60,404,001	6,620,784	3,918,443	892,879
1931	73,848,682	23,150,211	41,401,715	6,592,320	2,024,165	680,271
1932	75,683,575	26,899,134	36,235,633	9,574,968	2,091,520	882,320
1933	81,876,420	31,636,886	39,772,413	7,892,220	1,966,158	608,743
1934	116,649,072	32,208,103	73,038,313	8,126,276	2,716,723	559,657
1935	73,263,804	10,502,212	50,219,239	9,433,162	2,308,696	800,495
1936	129,326,203	35,611,725	77,984,624	12,061,638	2,774,124	894,092
1937	109,114,923	30,959,741	66,175,324	8,940,514	1,957,586	1,071,758
1938	103,022,897	35,336,843	55,198,078	8,529,993	3,030,293	927,690
1939	79,220,420	24,615,609	44,663,471	7,550,537	1,573,212	817,591
1940	85,854,483	11,894,065	60,193,388	10,080,050	3,112,762	574,218
1941	108,380,585	15,373,364	80,287,617	7,567,456	4,025,911	1,126,237
1942	83,240,989	12,912,294	55,540,818	9,998,968	4,049,071	739,838
1943	85,846,723	26,341,760	46,700,463	9,711,261	2,463,678	629,561
1944	72,429,162	20,168,206	38,886,142	10,474,482	2,394,093	506,239
1945	77,971,593	15,095,934	50,458,090	8,221,118	3,588,245	608,206
1946	75,453,580	14,474,474	48,912,850	7,544,361	3,781,996	739,899
1947	70,255,280	25,850,278	34,899,919	6,345,347	2,441,924	717,812
1948	59,995,784	19,654,046	28,351,875	8,328,213	2,983,710	677,940
1949	78,677,414	11,821,482	57,237,401	5,841,750	3,072,996	703,785
1950	46,045,481	13,766,248	21,432,033	7,740,454	2,496,848	609,898
1951	49,506,871	9,652,818	28,416,649	6,616,790	4,031,072	789,542
1952	48,133,707	16,924,504	19,877,637	8,163,156	2,433,111	735,299
1953	37,050,116	11,793,120	15,669,292	7,292,484	1,582,179	713,041
1954	43,089,144	9,411,261	22,172,924	8,385,549	2,509,027	610,383
1955	38,545,223	8,504,667	24,124,064	3,500,495	1,833,925	582,070
1956	49,284,948	14,605,078	25,537,800	7,201,125	1,482,913	458,032
1957	33,652,089	9,733,373	13,520,846	8,278,607	1,605,512	513,751
1958	40,945,946	6,066,963	26,097,697	6,624,298	1,606,821	550,167
1959	25,038,917	7,963,365	10,930,345	4,041,594	1,502,435	601,178
1960	42,489,589	17,833,959	16,079,307	6,624,911	1,404,257	547,155
1961	45,035,225	16,081,305	21,505,774	5,630,788	1,313,776	503,582

1) Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

2) For converting into round weight the following factors may be used: sockeye, 6 lbs.; pink, 4 lbs.; chum, 8 lbs.; coho, 9 lbs.; and chinook, 20 lbs. Also, see the INPFC Statistical Yearbook 1960 for conversion factors.

TABLE 48. Commercial catch of salmon in Western Alaska, by species, in number of fish, 1906-1961[1].

Year	Species					
	All species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1906	13,500,471	11,015,226	444,087	1,688,675	207,610	144,873
1907	11,385,895	10,259,903	339,014	508,727	138,849	139,402
1908	17,927,100	16,874,482	399,657	454,843	106,088	92,030
1909	16,334,817	15,641,883	31,826	447,796	81,323	131,989
1910	12,806,911	11,593,609	662,129	310,218	139,200	101,755
1911	9,626,830	8,943,966	91,764	347,866	129,971	113,263
1912	22,327,950	19,947,483	1,176,140	893,297	212,362	98,668
1913	22,362,435	21,470,642	382,022	342,657	88,042	79,072
1914	22,830,395	21,469,388	564,998	566,993	116,196	112,820
1915	17,861,887	16,781,668	37,000	745,667	123,275	174,277
1916	22,599,679	19,587,954	867,730	1,681,947	310,604	151,444
1917	24,967,859	24,205,284	41,694	522,645	81,832	116,404
1918	27,397,090	24,697,105	766,129	1,384,269	391,365	158,222
1919	8,892,185	7,712,141	45,635	757,150	104,544	272,715
1920	12,409,567	10,199,496	1,204,249	627,202	169,295	209,325
1921	18,123,734	17,361,423	939	494,611	85,564	181,197
1922	25,702,255	24,467,232	289,795	679,088	164,131	102,009
1923	19,930,178	18,915,222	3	877,836	19,875	117,242
1924	13,557,381	10,986,759	776,824	1,609,279	40,376	144,143
1925	9,312,331	8,456,605	3,860	683,308	17,536	151,022
1926	22,698,938	20,088,931	803,882	1,659,408	17,337	129,380
1927	13,415,698	11,918,847	334,578	1,021,767	2,066	138,440
1928	22,331,740	20,747,102	21,706	1,429,956	3,063	129,913
1929	14,070,996	12,118,197	89,172	1,662,778	30,513	170,336
1930	6,613,665	4,823,012	334,166	1,098,098	195,099	163,290
1931	17,251,579	15,596,241	5	1,541,704	1,219	112,410
1932	19,836,384	17,017,589	215,472	2,470,980	4,753	127,590
1933	25,486,316	24,266,200	28	1,117,414	16,859	85,815
1934	24,052,971	22,692,911	41,430	1,192,909	12,656	113,065
1935	4,667,359	3,634,856	112	961,616	9,015	61,760
1936	24,251,486	22,316,884	604,053	1,156,153	72,707	101,689
1937	23,210,122	22,053,165	236	1,073,657	2,191	80,873
1938	27,725,767	26,309,579	1,936	1,318,606	6,785	88,861
1939	15,595,868	14,095,547	64	1,419,330	1,028	79,899
1940	7,742,042	5,610,621	292,682	1,739,657	36,705	62,377
1941	9,845,771	8,295,990	3,178	1,081,590	90,969	374,044
1942	6,980,832	6,355,029	171,813	374,588	29,257	50,145
1943	18,103,222	17,355,763	1,427	663,987	2,143	79,902
1944	13,252,241	12,389,101	94,527	496,586	202,902	69,125
1945	8,718,377	7,639,005	3,203	996,519	29,962	49,688
1946	9,656,765	8,981,988	72,246	453,015	75,860	73,656
1947	19,528,180	19,014,413	36	377,896	42,818	93,017
1948	15,888,974	14,815,611	55,991	878,368	58,451	80,553
1949	7,080,219	6,517,000	50	415,321	53,224	94,624
1950	7,921,603	7,266,949	30,319	446,502	83,264	94,569
1951	5,350,107	4,697,196	20,927	454,246	75,792	101,946
1952	12,395,511	11,663,736	47,309	522,035	70,068	92,363
1953	7,493,291	6,653,652	87,500	618,579	31,337	102,223
1954	6,709,273	5,013,662	687,918	820,211	59,360	128,122
1955	5,685,091	5,148,250	31,950	342,136	27,282	135,473
1956	11,357,656	10,252,393	125,108	791,247	52,215	136,693
1957	7,428,245	6,630,743	3,816	548,113	87,189	158,384
1958	6,257,020	3,459,769	1,809,216	613,144	192,958	181,933
1959	6,428,882	5,249,133	21,847	886,341	76,450	195,111
1960	17,377,499	14,411,087	781,654	1,923,432	65,600	195,726
1961	13,739,665	12,306,570	131,893	991,090	66,980	243,132

[1] Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

TABLE 49. Commercial catch of salmon in Central Alaska, by species, in number of fish, 1906-1961[1].

Year	Species					
	All species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1906	6,207,369	5,997,679	64,100	—	117,223	28,367
1907	7,191,316	6,637,860	258,793	—	226,835	67,828
1908	6,341,279	5,507,615	643,606	—	151,463	38,595
1909	5,019,435	4,679,372	131,289	—	142,176	66,598
1910	5,522,213	4,622,281	648,064	1,318	198,950	51,600
1911	6,561,361	5,706,515	507,556	104,992	183,958	58,340
1912	9,045,334	5,696,591	2,722,371	370,170	201,486	54,716
1913	6,262,867	4,884,696	1,121,769	52,807	133,745	69,850
1914	9,187,809	4,900,056	3,606,241	306,452	319,468	55,592
1915	8,009,238	6,263,220	910,511	448,330	289,330	97,847
1916	18,191,140	7,744,746	9,009,392	800,072	549,712	87,218
1917	13,884,701	9,520,937	2,911,872	1,000,793	372,690	78,409
1918	22,418,773	7,884,502	9,918,859	3,589,278	897,680	128,454
1919	9,737,620	5,772,951	1,439,998	1,964,055	502,477	58,139
1920	19,574,332	7,358,692	9,983,067	1,477,601	676,255	78,717
1921	7,929,346	7,265,033	162,745	370,660	90,663	40,245
1922	15,612,843	7,548,658	6,775,994	868,829	366,726	52,636
1923	10,530,910	5,684,430	3,543,956	863,763	390,134	48,627
1924	27,508,617	5,525,013	19,237,956	1,979,935	712,539	53,174
1925	15,125,657	4,956,060	7,155,931	2,154,264	775,025	84,377
1926	32,683,985	8,268,466	20,208,216	3,150,260	962,411	94,632
1927	21,110,860	4,207,643	12,899,247	2,529,069	1,319,788	155,113
1928	22,435,542	5,446,653	11,445,956	3,831,875	1,568,985	142,073
1929	29,667,829	5,165,353	18,494,466	5,104,960	760,744	142,306
1930	24,740,281	3,495,074	16,586,603	2,814,182	1,724,837	119,585
1931	23,067,448	5,730,885	14,158,180	2,199,870	870,847	107,666
1932	23,979,541	8,229,480	13,414,561	1,510,254	697,361	127,885
1933	23,398,777	6,360,226	13,989,190	2,227,404	726,218	95,739
1934	34,925,772	8,273,309	22,668,993	3,127,857	748,053	107,560
1935	28,971,351	4,974,520	19,971,521	3,388,005	540,027	97,278
1936	41,837,161	10,891,444	26,633,184	3,299,589	901,604	111,340
1937	40,715,981	6,719,385	31,008,701	2,310,847	565,641	111,407
1938	34,960,337	6,491,847	24,907,902	2,654,993	823,883	81,712
1939	32,252,442	8,032,916	20,941,451	2,742,448	450,001	85,626
1940	40,619,932	4,776,104	30,807,014	3,715,626	1,237,748	83,440
1941	30,711,788	5,402,962	20,223,226	3,526,384	1,419,873	139,343
1942	33,355,235	4,990,776	22,241,805	4,182,656	1,808,711	131,287
1943	39,668,676	7,862,238	28,660,284	2,213,958	781,337	150,859
1944	29,594,912	6,056,829	19,447,547	3,096,724	884,988	108,824
1945	39,571,201	5,773,640	28,800,371	3,906,118	970,668	120,404
1946	33,141,191	4,604,245	24,018,794	3,081,109	1,339,288	97,755
1947	30,536,887	6,089,695	20,858,320	2,607,148	853,027	128,697
1948	22,599,389	4,313,910	13,943,436	3,445,346	779,406	117,291
1949	21,532,423	4,814,683	13,316,675	2,532,085	739,882	129,098
1950	21,338,533	5,947,097	11,977,890	2,515,210	761,679	136,657
1951	13,218,424	4,136,001	6,184,602	2,039,534	645,051	213,236
1952	18,547,177	4,341,432	10,011,568	3,462,572	617,016	114,589
1953	17,996,839	3,763,018	10,602,083	3,132,004	387,261	112,473
1954	19,852,637	3,189,722	12,576,375	3,323,019	678,880	84,641
1955	19,606,698	2,675,172	14,758,142	1,630,892	468,166	74,326
1956	19,623,876	3,431,907	11,940,405	3,674,136	495,237	82,191
1957	13,450,714	2,071,417	6,659,135	4,361,629	301,460	57,073
1958	19,836,410	1,636,190	14,452,164	3,244,406	458,514	45,136
1959	7,282,099	1,936,795	3,057,239	1,908,419	332,402	47,244
1960	19,488,832	2,834,584	12,312,632	3,682,327	617,849	41,440
1961	14,235,347	3,030,251	8,736,378	2,080,429	357,377	30,912

[1] Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

TABLE 50. Commercial catch of salmon in Southeastern Alaska, by species, in number of fish, 1906–1961[1].

Year	Species					
	All species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1906	12,048,935	2,523,856	7,199,812	1,570,709	659,971	94,587
1907	16,322,857	2,269,347	12,070,915	1,334,290	527,741	120,564
1908	19,036,600	2,560,629	14,062,892	1,803,479	478,532	131,068
1909	13,338,356	2,702,879	9,328,367	734,210	364,235	208,665
1910	15,350,130	2,986,886	9,412,773	2,032,749	658,534	259,188
1911	27,787,682	2,821,491	21,066,830	2,716,891	907,418	275,052
1912	29,565,661	2,964,121	20,135,835	5,095,266	1,046,593	323,846
1913	31,289,826	2,245,958	25,500,820	2,529,837	619,013	394,198
1914	22,633,711	3,464,534	12,508,891	5,399,167	909,002	352,117
1915	37,666,119	2,833,923	29,948,883	3,625,511	918,979	338,823
1916	31,265,152	2,400,543	21,930,841	4,898,695	1,593,015	442,058
1917	53,747,935	2,770,826	41,921,705	7,004,140	1,649,731	401,533
1918	51,638,825	2,756,458	37,631,374	9,187,271	1,622,636	441,086
1919	39,542,860	3,215,639	24,409,343	9,457,915	1,822,825	637,138
1920	33,096,640	2,629,737	20,925,295	8,008,874	1,045,309	487,425
1921	11,852,511	1,476,835	6,993,134	1,771,630	1,005,978	604,934
1922	31,055,302	1,882,882	23,523,553	3,725,966	1,307,237	615,664
1923	46,961,223	2,338,999	38,775,080	3,973,914	1,357,679	515,551
1924	38,411,602	2,450,765	29,126,563	5,102,452	1,134,839	596,983
1925	39,808,403	1,814,408	27,587,052	8,641,375	1,184,352	581,216
1926	41,524,704	2,033,505	31,948,544	5,999,637	1,178,393	364,625
1927	13,696,113	1,449,831	8,017,798	2,208,840	1,345,908	673,736
1928	44,817,403	1,350,871	36,051,196	4,871,346	2,159,409	384,581
1929	28,200,793	1,901,461	21,848,494	2,626,905	1,368,442	455,491
1930	51,387,686	2,587,439	43,483,232	2,708,504	1,998,507	610,004
1931	33,529,655	1,823,085	27,243,530	2,850,746	1,152,099	460,195
1932	31,867,650	1,652,065	22,605,600	5,593,734	1,389,406	626,845
1933	32,991,327	1,010,460	25,783,195	4,547,402	1,223,081	427,189
1934	57,670,329	1,241,883	50,327,890	3,805,510	1,956,014	339,032
1935	39,625,094	1,892,836	30,247,606	5,083,541	1,759,654	641,457
1936	63,237,556	2,403,397	50,747,387	7,605,896	1,799,813	681,063
1937	45,188,820	2,187,191	35,166,387	5,556,010	1,399,754	879,478
1938	40,336,793	2,535,417	30,288,240	4,556,394	2,199,625	757,117
1939	31,372,110	2,487,146	23,721,956	3,388,759	1,122,183	652,066
1940	37,492,509	1,507,340	29,093,692	4,624,767	1,838,309	428,401
1941	67,823,026	1,674,412	60,061,213	2,959,482	2,515,069	612,850
1942	42,904,922	1,566,489	33,127,200	5,441,724	2,211,103	558,406
1943	28,074,825	1,123,759	18,038,752	6,833,316	1,680,198	398,800
1944	29,582,009	1,722,276	19,344,068	6,881,172	1,306,203	328,290
1945	29,682,015	1,683,289	21,654,516	3,318,481	2,587,615	438,114
1946	32,655,624	888,241	24,821,810	4,010,237	2,366,848	568,488
1947	20,190,213	746,170	14,041,563	3,360,303	1,546,079	496,098
1948	21,507,421	524,525	14,352,448	4,004,499	2,145,853	480,096
1949	50,064,772	489,799	43,920,676	2,894,344	2,279,890	480,063
1950	16,785,345	552,202	9,423,824	4,778,742	1,651,905	378,672
1951	30,938,340	819,621	22,211,120	4,123,010	3,310,229	474,360
1952	17,191,019	919,336	9,818,760	4,178,549	1,746,027	528,347
1953	11,559,986	1,376,450	4,979,709	3,541,901	1,163,581	498,345
1954	16,527,234	1,207,877	8,908,631	4,242,319	1,770,787	397,620
1955	13,253,434	681,245	9,333,972	1,527,467	1,338,477	372,273
1956	18,303,416	920,778	13,472,287	2,735,742	935,461	239,148
1957	12,773,130	1,031,213	6,857,895	3,368,865	1,216,863	298,294
1958	14,852,516	971,004	9,836,317	2,766,748	955,349	323,098
1959	11,327,936	777,437	7,851,259	1,246,834	1,093,583	358,823
1960	5,623,258	588,288	2,985,021	1,019,152	720,808	309,989
1961	17,060,213	744,484	12,637,503	2,559,269	889,419	229,538

[1] Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

TABLE 51. Bristol Bay sockeye salmon catch, by river system, in number of fish, 1893–1960[1].

Year	Total Bristol Bay	River system				
		Nushagak	Naknek-Kvichak	Egegik	Ugashik	Togiak
1893	940,000	640,000	100,000	—	200,000	—
1894	1,235,400	860,000	262,550	—	112,850	—
1895	1,472,137	938,946	413,651	54,321	65,219	—
1896	1,994,740	1,262,690	487,630	20,400	229,020	—
1897	3,317,523	1,240,080	1,410,287	203,458	463,698	—
1898	4,927,840	1,890,092	2,241,113	247,842	548,793	—
1899	5,112,737	2,517,436	1,649,127	284,650	661,524	—
1900	8,547,335	4,234,533	3,208,263	307,574	796,965	—
1901	10,220,577	5,401,051	3,622,638	427,886	769,002	—
1902	12,808,518	4,725,715	6,038,386	403,444	1,640,973	—
1903	16,320,092	6,319,189	7,516,329	781,038	1,703,536	—
1904	11,903,352	5,345,659	5,856,442	136,759	564,492	—
1905	14,833,989	7,387,935	6,773,275	140,000	532,779	—
1906	10,823,431	5,427,512	4,954,905	238,000	203,014	—
1907	10,193,403	2,627,351	6,782,072	481,578	302,402	—
1908	16,233,802	6,092,031	9,088,285	781,131	272,355	—
1909	15,498,883	4,906,635	9,533,337	840,674	218,237	—
1910	11,593,609	4,469,755	6,336,382	619,001	168,471	—
1911	8,815,114	2,957,073	4,587,344	1,158,176	112,521	—
1912	19,696,343	3,993,428	13,821,905	1,455,247	425,763	—
1913	20,581,826	5,409,933	13,691,550	902,728	577,615	—
1914	20,195,107	6,457,815	12,584,809	897,767	254,716	—
1915	14,787,678	5,904,862	7,156,488	1,217,252	509,076	—
1916	17,521,921	3,744,551	11,551,086	1,578,862	647,422	—
1917	24,513,532	5,847,239	15,762,582	1,856,600	1,047,111	—
1918	23,090,655	6,296,702	14,219,530	1,818,217	756,206	—
1919	7,161,375	1,477,336	4,929,761	607,688	146,590	—
1920	8,897,915	2,682,056	5,275,140	498,949	441,770	—
1921	15,680,076	3,717,284	9,690,857	1,136,670	1,135,265	—
1922	23,438,032	3,408,358	15,636,907	2,529,129	1,863,638	—
1923	18,181,964	1,921,874	14,361,488	1,116,057	782,545	—
1924	10,302,066	2,168,154	6,813,083	874,019	446,810	—
1925	7,909,508	3,903,125	3,355,293	212,987	438,103	—
1926	19,414,094	4,022,328	12,717,504	1,522,721	1,151,541	—
1927	11,071,828	657,467	8,917,893	1,285,059	211,409	—
1928	19,710,000	5,710,000	12,200,000	1,300,000	50,000	—
1929	12,188,648	3,923,675	6,711,975	1,107,325	445,673	—
1930	4,259,188	1,440,650	2,334,138	373,250	111,150	—
1931	12,790,614	2,102,438	8,845,850	1,203,063	639,263	—
1932	14,939,552	2,866,088	10,203,563	1,342,913	526,988	—
1933	23,708,950	4,372,873	16,944,386	1,780,344	611,347	—
1934	20,600,510	4,638,268	13,339,666	1,871,974	750,602	—
1935	3,067,959	903,264	1,703,568	461,127	closed	—
1936	20,586,884	1,560,138	16,778,943	1,432,588	815,215	—
1937	21,257,814	4,561,299	13,957,327	2,221,161	518,027	—
1938	24,699,788	2,322,704	20,967,834	1,112,759	296,491	—
1939	13,332,345	4,169,121	7,773,909	750,098	639,217	—
1940	4,726,687	1,519,082	2,960,644	210,939	36,022	—
1941	7,153,704	1,778,338	4,966,660	342,900	65,806	—
1942	6,343,363	2,465,779	3,224,192	closed	653,392	—
1943	17,330,218	3,373,643	12,874,650	closed	1,081,925	—
1944	11,545,604	3,513,241	6,626,906	363,854	1,041,603	—

Continued . . .

TABLE 51. Continued.

Year	Total Bristol Bay	River system				
		Nushagak	Naknek-Kvichak	Egegik	Ugashik	Togiak
1945	7,300,247	2,296,019	4,195,431	closed	808,797	—
1946	8,051,206	2,028,144	5,077,859	327,208	617,995	—
1947	18,662,516	2,787,775	13,965,201	995,745	913,795	—
1948	14,544,389	2,805,798	9,182,953	1,092,590	1,463,048	—
1949	6,449,321	800,123	3,941,568	1,016,115	691,515	—
1950	7,157,275	1,212,091	4,366,471	791,329	787,384	—
1951	4,326,543	436,950	2,926,413	644,551	318,629	—
1952	11,266,129	698,071	9,401,060	886,852	280,146	—
1953	6,111,500	449,341	3,738,839	1,234,600	688,720	—
1954	4,652,625	315,357	1,819,666	1,437,791	1,067,531	12,280
1955	4,549,106	1,054,978	2,564,341	622,885	240,817	66,085
1956	8,881,467	1,263,186	5,987,750	1,187,099	341,499	101,933
1957	6,275,502	491,498	4,578,643	814,459	350,858	40,044
1958	2,985,666	1,092,156	922,611	500,684	433,813	36,402
1959	4,608,119	1,719,687	1,689,425	662,391	423,414	113,202
1960	13,705,002	1,517,988	9,847,848	1,446,884	752,634	139,648

[1] Source: 1893 through 1927, Rich and Ball (1929). 1928 through 1959, Annual District Management Reports, District Agents, Bureau of Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. 1960, State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

TABLE 52. Commercial catch of sockeye salmon in Alaska, by district, in number of fish, 1951–1961[1].

District	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
GRAND TOTAL	9,652,818	16,924,504	11,793,120	9,411,261	8,504,667	14,605,078	9,733,373	6,066,963	7,963,365	17,833,959	16,081,305
Western Alaska											
All districts	4,697,196	11,663,736	6,653,652	5,013,662	5,148,250	10,252,393	6,630,743	3,459,769	5,249,133	14,411,087	12,306,570
North of Bristol Bay	—	—	—	7	—	51	—	—	—	5,649	2,308
Bristol Bay	4,326,543	11,266,129	6,111,500	4,652,625	4,549,106	8,881,476	6,275,502	2,985,666	4,608,119	13,705,002	11,913,926
Alaska Peninsula, north side	358,936	354,778	517,661	340,309	570,756	1,154,960	327,945	473,759	634,918	692,787	387,675
Aleutian Islands	11,717	42,829	24,491	20,721	28,388	147,069	27,296	344	6,096	7,649	2,661
Central Alaska											
All districts	4,136,001	4,341,432	3,763,018	3,189,722	2,675,172	3,431,907	2,071,417	1,636,190	1,936,795	2,834,584	3,030,251
Alaska Peninsula, south side	266,523	878,918	1,033,864	420,634	412,694	451,187	223,771	185,150	217,516	384,937	456,823
Chignik	256,649	139,656	300,535	91,381	350,118	676,026	305,517	321,074	427,713	710,349	323,459
Kodiak	467,879	601,426	317,192	325,157	164,482	271,242	234,253	288,014	330,087	362,525	407,979
Cook Inlet	2,481,170	1,502,441	1,484,809	1,234,607	1,059,079	1,294,808	667,753	495,947	624,728	936,805	1,172,576
Resurrection Bay	176	7,773	5,090	12,065	5,049	296	2,876	895	9,585	11,235	12,503
Prince William Sound	208,070	74,324	49,248	6,185	12,924	156,336	66,468	13,821	—	35,176	68,572
Copper River	451,943	1,136,316	563,708	1,099,564	636,705	540,575	541,637	307,342	299,782	360,667	528,223
Bering River	3,591	578	8,572	129	34,121	41,437	29,142	23,947	27,384	32,890	60,116
Southeastern Alaska											
All districts	819,621	919,336	1,376,450	1,207,877	681,245	920,778	1,031,213	971,004	777,437	588,288	744,484
Yakutat	148,295	110,378	111,733	127,095	111,250	108,303	110,504	41,261	76,791	48,321	82,929
Icy Strait	96,341	57,435	219,901	185,031	107,277	175,560	148,143	164,134	160,882	149,456	214,048
Western	146,285	157,789	254,592	306,665	155,356	215,350	167,062	172,662	138,367	123,843	149,284
Eastern	147,847	136,516	184,138	149,458	73,182	84,592	104,525	51,509	36,898	56,145	85,949
Sumner Strait	32,144	39,565	31,472	52,594	23,750	35,325	22,976	24,647	33,067	12,811	11,307
Stikine	21,531	22,831	29,216	26,936	11,401	12,196	21,267	22,320	19,910	13,652	21,608
South Prince of Wales	54,356	152,639	211,234	192,116	82,449	91,255	265,320	99,541	225,434	139,773	67,618
Clarence Strait	121,324	148,852	190,860	119,774	78,507	110,958	124,952	229,452	47,705	16,107	53,177
Southern[2]	51,498	93,331	143,304	48,208	38,073	87,239	66,464	165,478	38,383	28,180	58,564

[1] Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[2] Including Hecate Strait and Dixon Entrance.

TABLE 53. Commercial catch of pink salmon in Alaska, by district, in number of fish, 1951–1961[1].

District	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
GRAND TOTAL	28,416,649	19,877,637	15,669,292	22,172,924	24,124,064	25,537,800	13,520,846	26,097,697	10,930,345	16,079,307	21,505,774
Western Alaska											
All districts	20,927	47,309	87,500	687,918	31,950	125,108	3,816	1,809,216	21,847	781,654	131,893
North of Bristol Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,444
Bristol Bay	34	14,129	12	102,982	9	91,461	29	1,135,542	301	302,032	538
Alaska Peninsula, north side	2,919	1,429	24,870	18,479	863	25,940	3,302	60,449	9,585	34,725	2,953
Aleutian Islands	17,974	31,751	62,618	566,457	31,078	7,707	485	613,225	11,961	444,897	93,958
Central Alaska											
All districts	6,184,602	10,011,568	10,602,083	12,576,375	14,758,142	11,940,405	6,659,135	14,452,164	3,057,239	12,312,632	8,736,378
Alaska Peninsula, south side	2,844,820	908,376	2,743,901	1,295,918	1,629,039	2,126,127	889,253	1,457,378	915,596	1,510,795	1,727,818
Chignik	19,406	81,502	136,851	368,889	1,021,864	165,557	95,690	58,705	36,155	198,368	445,256
Kodiak	2,100,422	4,576,827	5,174,645	8,439,231	10,794,164	3,318,841	4,716,482	4,038,938	1,967,058	6,737,817	3,926,023
Cook Inlet	408,454	2,232,630	546,120	2,451,499	1,230,009	1,786,557	305,566	2,465,451	94,590	1,963,462	327,124
Resurrection Bay	9,031	44,389	3,957	8,552	55,994	16,738	1,275	132,864	42,665	59,790	10,270
Prince William Sound[2]	802,363	2,161,555	1,996,443	12,142	26,873	4,525,408	649,001	6,289,924	229	1,841,899	2,298,218
Copper River	101	6,284	166	135	149	1,131	1,841	8,872	940	375	1,639
Bering River	5	5	—	9	50	46	27	32	6	126	30
Southeastern Alaska											
All districts	22,211,120	9,818,760	4,979,709	8,908,631	9,333,972	13,472,287	6,857,895	9,836,317	7,851,259	2,985,021	12,637,503
Yakutat	35,222	53,170	8,801	40,043	25,686	17,201	16,475	61,785	12,521	13,966	65,063
Icy Strait	842,855	419,367	248,020	785,107	1,024,797	799,512	761,256	885,207	2,222,556	386,059	2,929,374
Western	2,194,481	1,167,967	527,472	899,057	1,007,234	1,015,436	476,814	700,385	1,016,958	180,642	2,851,071
Eastern	2,754,903	1,843,355	397,510	721,372	2,027,908	1,669,697	920,093	1,729,353	1,029,920	862,495	2,917,359
Sumner Strait	3,306,003	695,520	413,228	1,187,563	1,119,448	1,410,274	321,345	365,923	1,173,662	258,972	385,564
Stikine	60,944	5,579	7,718	19,376	17,432	5,759	4,150	15,620	34,966	5,587	52,304
South Prince of Wales	2,184,395	1,685,382	1,402,278	719,453	1,660,831	3,177,117	3,274,844	1,392,086	947,494	577,414	1,533,973
Clarence Strait	7,283,072	2,637,129	1,216,722	2,719,579	1,845,736	3,598,093	699,299	2,593,396	731,166	269,363	1,476,159
Southern[3]	3,549,245	1,311,291	757,960	1,817,081	604,900	1,779,198	383,619	2,092,562	682,016	430,523	426,636

[1] Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[2] Including Middleton Island.

[3] Including Hecate Strait and Dixon Entrance.

TABLE 54. Commercial catch of chum salmon in Alaska, by district, in number of fish, 1951–1961[1].

District	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
GRAND TOTAL	6,616,790	8,163,156	7,292,484	8,385,549	3,500,495	7,201,125	8,278,607	6,624,298	4,041,594	6,624,911	5,630,788
Western Alaska											
All districts	454,246	522,035	618,579	820,211	342,136	791,247	548,113	613,144	886,341	1,923,432	991,090
North of Bristol Bay	—	—	5,977	14,375	—	10,691	—	—	—	3	109,657
Bristol Bay	156,750	249,421	387,346	400,644	212,179	353,134	259,342	358,092	481,516	1,315,957	727,932
Alaska Peninsula, north side	202,981	246,882	222,951	403,584	126,180	426,529	274,895	254,775	404,746	607,173	153,282
Aleutian Islands	94,515	25,732	2,305	1,608	3,777	893	13,876	277	79	299	219
Central Alaska											
All districts	2,039,534	3,462,572	3,132,004	3,323,019	1,630,892	3,674,136	4,361,629	3,244,406	1,908,419	3,682,327	2,080,429
Alaska Peninsula, south side	688,432	1,065,264	1,464,553	1,147,830	526,288	1,383,364	1,136,339	988,959	711,679	1,071,493	748,595
Chignik	26,499	151,674	229,764	142,353	300,450	208,172	102,009	41,122	51,732	152,191	183,170
Kodiak	483,057	1,244,243	548,288	1,250,833	482,425	705,047	1,208,473	930,698	733,784	1,300,386	518,935
Cook Inlet	290,476	444,592	533,661	773,710	313,906	869,583	1,207,889	596,038	408,332	767,134	403,564
Resurrection Bay	1,815	5,988	2,978	1,949	3,147	686	31	141	2,825	8,945	1,657
Prince William Sound	549,206	549,663	352,714	6,071	4,662	507,225	705,642	687,266	—	381,858	224,401
Copper River	48	1,091	46	272	12	54	1,224	181	67	314	106
Bering River	1	57	—	1	2	5	22	1	—	6	1
Southeastern Alaska											
All districts	4,123,010	4,178,549	3,541,901	4,242,319	1,527,467	2,735,742	3,368,865	2,766,748	1,246,834	1,019,152	2,559,269
Yakutat	5,338	12,599	15,605	16,094	23,569	23,564	31,996	17,764	36,694	12,491	11,520
Icy Strait	490,208	251,120	272,028	838,619	436,550	376,627	509,225	552,244	295,566	187,015	539,109
Western	884,760	550,982	1,066,892	1,588,435	408,709	356,659	793,930	521,828	238,493	159,736	703,697
Eastern	936,188	865,927	721,122	811,640	270,586	408,983	606,199	505,814	153,161	138,460	260,741
Sumner Strait	320,606	158,550	173,419	222,515	33,259	122,883	122,425	68,600	48,199	24,996	92,623
Stikine	11,395	17,902	34,602	38,927	11,651	31,467	24,526	23,445	6,555	8,200	12,638
South Prince of Wales	359,585	264,744	210,636	277,025	140,978	314,713	289,326	259,465	127,809	174,623	450,205
Clarence Strait	673,562	1,484,591	722,700	360,532	167,887	972,270	818,515	541,296	194,616	146,875	428,525
Southern[2]	441,368	572,134	324,897	88,532	34,278	128,576	172,723	276,292	145,741	166,756	60,211

[1] Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[2] Including Hecate Strait and Dixon Entrance.

TABLE 55. Commercial catch of coho salmon in Alaska, by district, in number of fish, 1951–1961[1].

District	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
GRAND TOTAL	4,031,072	2,433,111	1,582,179	2,509,027	1,833,925	1,482,913	1,605,512	1,606,821	1,502,435	1,404,257	1,313,776
Western Alaska											
All districts	75,792	70,068	31,337	59,360	27,282	52,215	87,189	192,958	76,450	65,600	66,980
North of Bristol Bay	—	10,868	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5,498	21,752
Bristol Bay	42,463	5,014	4,616	23,536	21,028	44,064	68,745	135,828	17,335	16,140	20,633
Alaska Peninsula, north side	32,936	54,177	26,721	34,984	6,153	3,728	18,356	57,116	59,115	43,959	24,592
Aleutian Islands	393	9	—	840	101	4,422	88	14	—	3	3
Central Alaska											
All districts	645,051	617,016	387,261	678,880	468,166	495,237	301,460	458,514	332,402	617,849	357,377
Alaska Peninsula, south side	57,046	48,242	48,704	25,226	24,058	32,042	29,921	70,681	8,529	2,979	10,448
Chignik	6,138	373	589	198	170	5,235	2,264	350	4,755	7,665	3,095
Kodiak	48,792	51,577	43,547	66,430	34,582	52,844	34,995	20,555	14,512	54,308	28,579
Cook Inlet	271,384	222,949	224,211	334,129	174,292	203,772	127,080	241,556	107,162	313,258	119,112
Resurrection Bay	13,331	10,830	3,332	2,556	6,160	3,762	119	5	5,502	895	285
Prince William Sound[2]	47,636	51,130	37,012	436	596	34,850	20,935	22,555	1,123	30,722	10,988
Copper River	154,418	177,382	29,866	157,941	158,208	109,248	58,705	81,610	132,259	137,957	133,987
Bering River	46,306	54,533	—	91,964	70,100	53,484	27,441	21,202	58,560	70,065	50,883
Southeastern Alaska											
All districts	3,310,229	1,746,027	1,163,581	1,770,787	1,338,477	935,461	1,216,863	955,349	1,093,583	720,808	889,419
Yakutat	128,660	190,264	150,512	267,181	202,284	130,108	63,009	98,772	209,913	121,320	130,314
Icy Strait	435,167	216,877	171,913	77,868	316,937	167,503	317,563	91,589	223,207	142,819	169,673
Western	1,089,569	560,877	207,093	642,179	150,326	138,199	249,801	138,780	167,727	110,821	135,788
Eastern	399,787	140,557	108,649	168,389	202,010	134,059	98,316	126,622	138,802	52,217	54,588
Sumner Strait	294,434	87,386	62,502	164,491	46,957	36,981	26,146	45,994	52,064	23,397	26,794
Stikine	78,891	47,054	53,865	70,477	54,157	39,875	40,119	43,961	48,461	27,623	37,428
South Prince of Wales	284,805	140,527	129,151	150,774	130,442	87,991	205,572	144,368	110,682	105,371	132,095
Clarence Strait	400,011	181,511	198,533	152,641	150,221	140,070	148,425	222,744	126,646	118,632	182,882
Southern[3]	198,905	180,974	81,363	76,787	85,143	60,675	67,912	42,519	16,081	18,608	19,857

1) Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

2) Including Middleton Island.

3) Including Hecate Strait and Dixon Entrance.

TABLE 56. Commercial catch of chinook salmon in Alaska, by district, in number of fish, 1951–1961[1].

District	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
GRAND TOTAL	789,542	735,299	713,041	610,383	582,072	458,032	513,751	550,167	601,178	547,155	503,582
Western Alaska											
All districts	101,946	92,363	102,223	128,122	135,473	136,693	158,384	181,933	195,111	195,726	243,132
North of Bristol Bay	60,488	38,637	58,859	68,726	55,925	62,208	63,623	63,735	82,130	73,582	148,426
Bristol Bay	40,183	52,856	42,556	56,016	75,429	70,331	91,420	103,207	84,289	111,703	88,656
Alaska Peninsula, north side	1,272	659	753	3,371	4,119	4,141	1,040	14,989	28,692	10,441	6,050
Aleutian Islands	3	211	55	9	—	13	2,301	2	—	—	—
Central Alaska											
All districts	213,236	114,589	112,473	84,641	74,326	82,191	57,073	45,136	47,244	41,440	30,912
Alaska Peninsula, south side	955	9,361	7,279	2,446	3,567	2,972	3,458	802	915	1,911	942
Chignik	1,248	171	401	163	1,269	445	628	467	352	427	429
Kodiak	2,411	1,082	2,991	942	2,428	1,123	1,030	1,942	1,837	1,238	864
Cook Inlet	187,511	74,469	89,505	65,325	46,495	65,309	42,647	22,847	32,723	27,536	19,776
Resurrection Bay	2	31	1	—	4	1	120	—	60	3	2
Prince William Sound[2]	3,636	111	72	1	—	492	968	12,041	1,447	1,584	406
Copper River	17,439	29,355	12,198	15,764	20,438	11,702	8,151	6,965	9,833	8,678	7,621
Bering River	34	9	26	—	125	147	71	72	77	63	872
Southeastern Alaska											
All districts	474,360	528,347	498,345	397,620	372,273	239,148	298,294	323,098	358,823	309,989	229,538
Yakutat	1,352	2,424	1,914	2,266	4,200	6,465	3,680	1,090	1,412	916	2,534
Icy Strait	31,954	32,181	23,150	24,221	59,534	26,737	63,895	42,393	48,176	37,748	27,647
Western	177,894	182,574	213,891	162,341	124,381	59,966	70,880	84,178	97,447	105,204	69,155
Eastern	52,270	47,817	55,635	39,878	33,449	39,376	38,481	57,413	61,422	42,139	30,093
Sumner Strait	28,479	18,032	17,864	18,777	15,922	12,901	11,466	17,242	17,822	14,243	10,227
Stikine	9,376	61,084	17,422	30,293	27,845	18,742	9,778	11,970	14,529	12,073	9,687
South Prince of Wales	41,216	36,939	35,636	21,770	20,309	8,666	14,884	18,018	29,112	25,389	19,222
Clarence Strait	97,117	66,149	49,186	41,240	40,315	41,160	51,167	82,546	78,996	63,519	55,854
Southern[3]	34,702	81,147	83,647	56,834	46,318	25,135	34,063	8,248	9,907	8,758	5,119

[1] Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
[2] Including Middleton Island.
[3] Including Hecate Strait and Dixon Entrance.

TABLE 57. Sockeye salmon pack in Central Alaska by district, in 1,000's of cases (48 lbs. per case), 1923–1961[1].

Year	TOTAL	District					
		Peninsula south side	Chignik	Kodiak	Cook Inlet	Prince William Sound and Resurrection Bay	Copper and Bering Rivers
1923	431	140	62	80	67	15	67
1924	441	112	81	95	69	9	75
1925	363	61	65	126	86	8	17
1926	630	197	44	230	122	15	22
1927	321	53	42	85	103	13	25
1928	433	77	77	126	93	15	45
1929	454	82	113	63	92	22	82
1930	269	72	3	36	71	17	70
1931	439	143	67	91	58	21	59
1932	661	239	153	85	88	27	69
1933	486	152	56	109	99	13	57
1934	710	173	122	152	155	15	93
1935	384	74	61	120	105	16	8
1936	856	277	100	203	188	13	75
1937	462	93	53	121	109	8	78
1938	482	57	35	142	171	11	66
1939	655	149	143	116	183	12	52
1940	386	89	28	94	130	7	38
1941	414	98	59	122	91	7	37
1942	356	57	57	83	98	13	48
1943	585	177	110	129	103	9	57
1944	463	41	47	142	157	13	63
1945	440	59	19	155	119	17	71
1946	349	51	71	66	105	10	46
1947	471	83	147	86	106	18	31
1948	323	24	34	98	134	19	14
1949	392	48	54	70	166	8	46
1950	517	136	32	64	207	7	71
1951	400	15	26	81	171	67	40
1952	476	65	15	90	95	107	104
1953	384	142	38	47	101	5	51
1954	303	46	11	35	106	2	103
1955	231	45	31	18	79	2	56
1956	341	73	64	29	110	16	49
1957	180	23	28	16	58	6	49
1958	130	18	26	19	38	1	28
1959	161	38	30	23	45	21	4
1960	248	68	54	29	65	32	—
1961	275	70	28	33	89	55	—

1) Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

TABLE 58. Pink salmon pack in Central Alaska, by district, in 1,000's of cases (48 lbs. per case), 1923–1961[1].

Year	TOTAL	District					
		Peninsula south side	Chignik	Kodiak	Cook Inlet	Prince William Sound and Resurrection Bay	Copper and Bering Rivers
1923	195	6	*	52	2	135	—
1924	919	174	52	251	34	382	26
1925	400	19	*	147	*	234	*
1926	1,167	228	36	253	31	619	*
1927	833	96	12	304	15	406	—
1928	645	51	3	86	32	473	—
1929	1,029	99	4	339	21	566	—
1930	865	316	4	86	53	406	—
1931	939	66	11	454	31	377	—
1932	725	195	44	255	24	207	—
1933	705	157	16	331	6	195	—
1934	1,200	313	28	421	48	390	—
1935	1,045	266	20	534	23	202	—
1936	1,604	513	36	394	51	610	—
1937	1,483	451	58	769	22	183	—
1938	1,346	368	12	450	55	461	—
1939	1,054	292	14	603	16	129	—
1940	1,448	357	4	443	122	522	—
1941	1,012	233	16	508	38	217	—
1942	1,051	291	23	314	56	367	—
1943	1,299	167	4	555	61	512	—
1944	1,003	124	29	336	97	417	—
1945	1,196	140	18	491	54	493	—
1946	1,047	89	40	541	60	317	—
1947	1,044	116	24	494	30	380	—
1948	617	67	47	304	76	123	—
1949	579	71	4	209	19	276	—
1950	559	88	29	267	63	112	—
1951	333	117	19	126	24	47	—
1952	577	38	23	281	116	119	—
1953	588	132	32	273	27	124	—
1954	612	65	29	383	134	1	—
1955	699	77	29	525	62	6	—
1956	516	72	21	156	80	187	—
1957	332	30	15	233	19	35	—
1958	817	76	19	254	172	296	—
1959	162	41	4	111	6	*	*
1960	530	74	16	296	88	56	—
1961	425	90	25	204	30	76	—

* Less than 500 cases.

[1] Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

TABLE 59. Chum salmon pack in Central Alaska, by district, in 1,000's of cases (48 lbs. per case), 1923–1961[1].

Year	TOTAL	District					
		Peninsula south side	Chignik	Kodiak	Cook Inlet	Prince William Sound and Resurrection Bay	Copper and Bering Rivers
1923	73	49	6	5	2	11	—
1924	195	129	10	13	3	39	1
1925	201	103	8	20	2	68	—
1926	244	118	26	33	7	60	—
1927	253	128	16	40	7	62	—
1928	379	238	12	72	10	47	—
1929	499	237	18	103	13	128	—
1930	284	129	5	42	10	98	—
1931	194	107	4	16	6	61	—
1932	147	80	5	23	6	33	—
1933	208	110	11	50	5	32	—
1934	313	183	13	74	9	34	—
1935	301	175	17	42	14	53	—
1936	296	199	10	39	24	24	—
1937	191	117	10	29	13	22	—
1938	253	129	7	70	16	31	—
1939	240	121	7	62	21	29	—
1940	353	210	2	60	27	54	—
1941	334	163	15	57	25	74	—
1942	330	118	12	77	40	83	—
1943	175	71	5	42	26	31	—
1944	286	83	6	56	23	118	—
1945	333	74	12	65	28	154	—
1946	257	89	22	38	32	76	—
1947	196	82	5	23	21	65	—
1948	292	82	31	94	38	47	—
1949	220	40	11	64	22	83	—
1950	243	50	9	74	53	57	—
1951	228	43	16	90	22	57	—
1952	399	110	49	142	30	68	—
1953	329	138	47	68	41	35	—
1954	380	113	38	142	85	2	—
1955	165	54	26	54	29	2	—
1956	365	137	31	63	85	49	—
1957	433	117	22	97	122	75	—
1958	357	95	32	92	63	75	—
1959	204	80	21	65	38	*	—
1960	361	119	37	112	63	30	—
1961	189	73	14	54	39	9	—

* Less than 500 cases.

1) Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

TABLE 60. Commercial catch of salmon in British Columbia, by species, in number of fish, 1920–1961[1].

Year	Species					
	All species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1920	17,230,996	4,281,072	10,204,145	981,155	1,122,867	641,757
1921	8,923,084	2,160,328	3,834,039	1,291,829	1,230,123	406,765
1922	19,621,033	3,959,234	10,715,740	3,180,246	1,392,585	373,228
1923	18,888,281	4,473,936	7,917,006	4,907,518	1,246,831	342,990
1924	24,507,978	4,983,233	11,754,395	6,387,822	1,076,682	305,846
1925	21,953,601	4,989,516	7,633,658	6,714,754	1,949,125	666,548
1926	27,389,862	4,232,423	13,603,925	7,283,435	1,780,159	489,920
1927	15,935,377	4,072,108	4,154,595	5,346,752	1,747,635	614,287
1928	26,449,990	2,447,434	14,333,608	7,675,023	1,578,957	414,968
1929	17,261,426	3,604,466	7,551,530	3,928,465	1,832,211	344,754
1930	36,804,438	5,343,078	23,872,907	5,114,137	1,934,935	539,381
1931	12,227,142	3,069,532	3,272,644	4,033,151	1,427,158	424,657
1932	14,387,743	3,608,141	4,024,559	3,940,848	2,168,619	645,576
1933	18,466,495	3,561,770	9,368,319	3,119,785	1,968,403	448,218
1934	24,650,528	4,584,214	9,289,105	4,840,636	4,199,230	1,737,343
1935	21,639,434	4,606,701	7,404,588	5,015,623	3,271,158	1,341,364
1936	28,353,440	4,877,731	12,113,672	6,074,265	3,653,340	1,634,432
1937	22,453,331	4,593,283	10,323,648	4,882,063	1,840,572	813,765
1938	19,618,267	5,068,527	6,990,762	4,664,478	2,563,814	330,686
1939	18,207,946	4,081,527	8,832,117	2,551,739	2,381,601	360,962
1940	15,374,304	4,221,696	3,794,671	5,030,446	2,001,222	326,269
1941	21,504,726	5,348,677	6,154,371	6,336,044	2,952,347	713,287
1942	19,975,384	7,909,848	3,912,532	4,416,269	3,321,030	415,705
1943	20,469,691	2,066,754	9,474,178	4,921,755	2,930,592	1,076,412
1944	12,692,246	2,004,017	6,636,325	2,289,427	1,486,121	276,356
1945	24,567,217	3,771,483	14,454,083	2,964,889	2,874,632	502,130
1946	19,860,315	7,104,374	3,435,088	6,826,166	1,714,219	780,468
1947	25,559,307	3,905,264	12,334,002	5,749,414	2,696,377	874,250
1948	18,190,105	2,827,921	7,012,802	5,137,870	2,697,647	513,865
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	26,881,800	4,412,200	11,818,000	5,804,600	4,053,000	794,000
1952	22,230,000	4,863,000	11,234,700	2,481,200	2,745,700	905,400
1953	25,614,600	5,926,700	11,110,000	4,670,000	2,894,000	1,013,900
1954	21,417,600	6,710,400	5,443,900	5,941,400	2,445,100	876,800
1955	19,491,600	2,835,500	11,246,500	1,567,600	2,970,000	872,000
1956	17,100,600	3,257,500	7,352,000	2,458,400	3,049,600	983,100
1957	20,833,300	3,036,000	11,310,400	2,412,100	3,136,700	938,100
1958	26,202,300	12,044,500	6,908,200	3,191,400	2,989,500	1,068,700
1959	15,896,300	3,259,600	6,776,300	2,015,200	2,896,900	948,300
1960	11,564,700	2,858,000	4,097,600	1,836,500	2,030,100	742,500
1961	18,069,800	4,564,700	8,304,800	1,217,700	3,297,300	685,300

[1] Data for the years 1920-1948 are taken from the reports of the Department of Fisheries of Canada. No catch data in numbers of fish are available for the years 1949 and 1950. Data for the years 1951–1961 are from the British Columbia Catch Statistics compiled by the Department of Fisheries of Canada.

TABLE 61. Canned salmon pack in British Columbia, by species, in 1,000's of cases (48 lbs. per case), 1903–1961[1].

Year	Species					
	All species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1903	474	369	27	—	52	26
1904	466	323	—	38	66	39
1905	1,167	1,081	14	—	44	28
1906	629	460	68	—	69	32
1907	547	314	119	—	88	26
1908	541	355	76	—	82	28
1909	968	840	47	—	62	19
1910	762	566	35	58	74	29
1911	949	384	305	92	120	48
1912	996	445	248	58	165	80
1913	1,354	972	193	78	70	41
1914	1,110	537	220	184	120	49
1915	1,130	476	367	82	147	58
1916	987	215	281	240	184	67
1917	1,546	340	497	475	158	76
1918	1,600	276	528	498	191	107
1919	1,389	369	347	372	200	101
1920	1,195	351	521	85	120	118
1921	602	164	193	71	124	50
1922	1,289	300	582	258	109	40
1923	1,340	335	441	418	119	27
1924	1,744	370	658	569	120	27
1925	1,718	393	445	608	199	73
1926	2,063	337	773	702	182	69
1927	1,359	308	248	562	182	59
1928	2,035	204	792	863	157	19
1929	1,399	281	478	425	196	19
1930	2,221	478	1,112	401	191	39
1931	683	291	207	56	102	27
1932	1,080	284	224	307	189	76
1933	1,264	258	533	294	159	20
1934	1,581	378	435	513	225	30
1935	1,528	350	515	410	231	22
1936	1,880	415	592	597	246	30
1937	1,509	326	586	448	133	16
1938	1,707	447	401	542	301	16
1939	1,539	270	621	387	245	16
1940	1,466	366	214	643	225	18
1941	2,244	455	428	920	391	50
1942	1,808	667	271	634	211	25
1943	1,255	165	530	363	186	11
1944	1,096	248	390	255	184	19
1945	1,237	329	326	350	219	13
1946	1,344	543	117	576	100	8
1947	1,530	286	601	487	146	10
1948	1,303	261	322	497	207	16
1949	1,434	260	710	228	215	21
1950	1,480	408	447	499	117	9
1951	1,942	428	735	460	305	14
1952	1,294	449	679	92	65	9
1953	1,822	510	795	394	110	13
1954	1,740	681	336	581	128	14
1955	1,405	245	831	125	186	18
1956	1,108	320	364	204	208	12
1957	1,423	228	752	240	193	10
1958	1,900	1,074	452	231	132	11
1959	1,076	256	459	133	213	15
1960	632	227	220	87	92	6
1961	1,403	398	661	95	241	8

— No data.

1) From the 1960 Pacific Fisherman Yearbook for 1903–1950 and the Fisheries Statistics of British Columbia (Department of Fisheries of Canada) for 1951–1961.

TABLE 62. Commercial catch of salmon in British Columbia, by species, by district, in thousands of fish, 1951–1961[1].

Species & district	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
All districts											
All species	26,881.8	22,230.0	25,614.6	21,416.1	19,491.6	17,100.6	20,833.3	26,202.3	15,896.3	11,564.7	18,069.8
Sockeye	4,412.2	4,863.0	5,926.7	6,710.4	2,835.5	3,257.5	3,036.0	12,044.5	3,259.6	2,858.0	4,564.7
Pink	11,818.0	11,234.7	11,110.0	5,443.9	11,246.5	7,352.0	11,310.4	6,908.2	6,776.3	4,097.6	8,304.8
Chum	5,804.6	2,481.2	4,670.0	5,941.4	1,567.6	2,458.4	2,412.1	3,191.4	2,015.2	1,836.5	1,217.7
Coho	4,053.0	2,745.7	2,894.0	2,445.1	2,970.0	3,049.6	3,136.7	2,989.5	2,896.9	2,030.1	3,297.3
Chinook	794.0	905.4	1,013.9	875.3	872.0	983.1	938.1	1,068.7	948.3	742.5	685.3
Northern B.C. (District 2)											
All species	13,716.4	13,473.0	7,498.7	9,563.3	7,163.3	10,888.3	7,898.7	10,636.2	4,472.8	6,672.8	10,325.0
Sockeye	2,656.1	3,212.7	3,108.9	1,757.3	1,456.9	2,159.0	985.6	2,697.0	1,185.4	1,265.0	2,541.8
Pink	6,633.8	8,302.6	1,798.5	4,869.8	3,841.5	6,234.7	4,205.2	5,501.2	1,948.2	3,742.7	5,936.7
Chum	2,580.0	754.9	1,597.8	1,896.2	609.2	1,179.4	1,448.9	1,265.6	424.1	681.5	658.2
Coho	1,674.9	975.8	787.5	883.9	1,104.9	1,170.5	1,133.1	967.9	722.0	796.4	1,024.7
Chinook	171.6	227.0	206.0	156.1	150.8	144.7	125.9	204.5	193.1	187.2	163.6
Southern B.C. (District 3)											
All species	10,517.2	6,922.2	15,064.7	8,827.4	10,598.9	5,295.6	11,059.7	13,264.2	9,572.4	3,940.0	6,732.9
Sockeye	718.1	693.0	1,489.0	2,788.0	849.2	516.3	1,405.3	7,499.1	1,176.6	895.7	1,306.7
Pink	4,385.3	2,931.2	8,242.9	573.8	6,560.8	1,115.3	6,189.6	1,403.6	4,345.2	354.7	2,251.5
Chum	2,696.9	1,071.3	2,685.9	3,506.3	829.6	1,200.6	837.5	1,729.1	1,356.6	1,087.4	510.6
Coho	2,242.6	1,684.0	2,020.9	1,424.7	1,786.3	1,751.6	1,954.2	1,944.7	2,115.3	1,176.5	2,240.2
Chinook	474.3	542.7	626.0	534.6	573.0	711.8	673.1	687.7	578.7	425.7	423.9
Fraser River (District 1)											
All species	2,648.2	1,834.8	3,051.2	3,025.4	1,729.4	916.7	1,874.9	2,301.9	1,851.1	951.9	1,011.9
Sockeye	1,038.0	957.3	1,328.8	2,165.1	529.4	582.2	645.1	1,848.4	897.6	697.3	716.2
Pink	798.9	0.9	1,068.6	0.3	844.2	2.0	915.6	3.4	482.9	0.2	116.6
Chum	527.7	655.0	386.3	538.9	128.8	78.4	125.7	196.7	234.5	67.6	48.9
Coho	135.5	85.9	85.6	136.5	78.8	127.5	49.4	76.9	59.6	57.2	32.4
Chinook	148.1	135.7	181.9	184.6	148.2	126.6	139.1	176.5	176.5	129.6	97.8

[1] Source: Department of Fisheries of Canada, Catch Statistics of British Columbia.

TABLE 63. Commercial catch of salmon in British Columbia, by species, by district, in metric tons, 1951–1961[1)2)].

Species & district	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
All districts											
All species	91,334	68,322	86,338	82,248	60,880	52,956	61,545	83,939	49,579	35,084	56,750
Sockeye	13,528	14,001	16,031	21,331	7,553	9,752	7,136	33,619	8,193	7,021	12,076
Pink	27,294	23,263	28,005	11,683	28,715	13,142	25,983	15,383	15,895	7,707	22,706
Chum	28,715	14,454	24,688	33,749	8,247	12,442	12,357	17,286	10,483	9,216	6,627
Coho	15,938	10,065	10,506	9,382	10,684	11,408	10,331	11,205	8,879	6,456	11,217
Chinook	5,859	6,539	7,108	6,103	5,681	6,212	5,738	6,446	6,129	4,684	4,124
Northern B.C. (District 2)											
All species	42,928	36,180	27,053	31,855	21,103	29,533	24,491	33,481	14,335	18,192	31,083
Sockeye	7,961	9,007	8,428	5,199	3,853	6,600	2,435	7,586	3,117	3,090	6,696
Pink	13,943	17,269	4,386	10,531	8,684	11,151	9,097	12,483	4,380	7,037	15,550
Chum	12,867	4,543	9,291	10,831	3,204	6,177	7,543	7,760	2,488	3,849	3,703
Coho	6,802	3,706	3,384	4,034	4,265	4,515	4,388	4,051	2,757	2,837	3,911
Chinook	1,355	1,655	1,564	1,260	1,097	1,090	1,028	1,601	1,593	1,379	1,223
Southern B.C. (District 3)											
All species	38,169	23,854	48,645	38,078	33,862	19,830	31,602	42,807	29,119	13,717	22,271
Sockeye	2,144	1,932	3,823	9,055	2,266	1,462	3,160	20,839	2,875	2,224	3,487
Pink	11,069	5,992	20,629	1,151	17,607	1,986	14,542	2,892	10,314	670	6,763
Chum	13,034	5,959	13,224	19,633	4,308	5,831	4,129	8,526	6,742	5,027	2,652
Coho	8,582	6,057	6,839	4,898	6,168	6,415	5,806	6,896	5,947	3,427	7,186
Chinook	3,340	3,914	4,130	3,341	3,513	4,136	3,965	3,654	3,241	2,369	2,183
Fraser River (District 1)											
All species	10,237	8,288	10,640	12,315	5,915	3,593	5,452	7,651	6,125	3,175	3,396
Sockeye	3,423	3,062	3,780	7,077	1,434	1,690	1,541	5,194	2,201	1,707	1,893
Pink	2,282	2	2,990	1	2,424	5	2,344	8	1,201	*	393
Chum	2,814	3,952	2,173	3,285	735	434	685	1,000	1,253	340	272
Coho	554	302	283	450	251	478	137	258	175	192	120
Chinook	1,164	970	1,414	1,502	1,071	986	745	1,191	1,295	936	718

1) Source: Department of Fisheries of Canada, British Columbia Catch Statistics.

2) Troll catches (dressed, head on) were converted into round weights by using a factor of 100/85.

* Less than one metric ton.

TABLE 64. Catch and escapement of Fraser River sockeye salmon, in thousands of fish, 1937-1961[1].

Year	Catch[2]				Estimated escapement[3]
	TOTAL	Canada	United States	Indian catch	
1937	—	—	898	—	—
1938	3,309	1,900	1,409	—	840
1939	1,124	569	555	—	136
1940	1,687	1,033	654	—	468
1941	3,676	2,117	1,559	53	428
1942	7,983	5,048	2,935	47	2,810
1943	591	349	242	27	113
1944	1,439	1,004	435	43	432
1945	1,675	969	706	44	482
1946	7,791	4,240	3,551	50	2,893
1947	443	355	88	42	609
1948	1,842	753	1,089	86	998
1949	2,078	1,021	1,057	69	1,116
1950	2,115	894	1,221	71	1,787
1951	2,425	1,288	1,137	78	617
1952	2,267	1,154	1,113	85	852
1953	4,024	1,992	2,032	108	1,274
1954	9,529	4,723	4,806	95	2,485
1955	2,115	1,108	1,007	66	379
1956	1,802	895	907	62	879
1957	3,050	1,361	1,689	96	1,663
1958	10,499	5,242[4]	5,257	82	3,816[5]
1959	3,393	1,582	1,811	65	947
1960	2,454	1,255	1,199	86	620
1961	2,735	1,357	1,378	138	1,253

— No data.

1) Source: International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.

2) Fish caught in the Convention waters.

3) Observations in earlier years are incomplete.

4) Not including 4,280,000 fish caught in Johnstone Strait, most of which were Fraser sockeye in 1958.

5) Includes some 1,000,000 Adams River fish diverted elsewhere by artificial means.

TABLE 65. Fraser River sockeye pack, in 1,000's of cases (48 lbs. per case), 1900-1961[1].

Year	TOTAL	United States	Canada	Year	TOTAL	United States	Canada
1900	459	229	230	1931	128	87	41
1901	2,034	1,105	929	1932	147	81	66
1902	633	340	293	1933	179	127	52
1903	372	167	205	1934	492	353	139
1904	196	123	73	1935	118	55	63
1905	1,674	837	837	1936	245	60	185
1906	365	182	183	1937	160	60	100
1907	157	97	60	1938	322	135	187
1908	246	171	75	1939	98	44	54
1909	1,683	1,098	585	1940	152	59	93
1910	398	248	150	1941	270	111	159
1911	186	128	58	1942	690	263	427
1912	309	185	124	1943	49	19	30
1913	2,393	1,673	720	1944	125	37	88
1914	533	335	198	1945	133	53	80
1915	156	65	91	1946	611	280	331
1916	117	85	32	1947	36	7	29
1917	560	412	148	1948	152	90	62
1918	71	51	20	1949	162	81	81
1919	103	64	39	1950	198	116	82
1920	111	63	48	1951	252	118	134
1921	143	103	40	1952	231	115	116
1922	101	49	52	1953	354	178	176
1923	79	47	32	1954	988	501	487
1924	109	69	40	1955	180	85	95
1925	147	112	35	1956	168	84	84
1926	131	45	86	1957	219	120	99
1927	159	98	61	1958	869	450	419
1928	90	61	29	1959	258	135	123
1929	174	112	62	1960	196	97	99
1930	456	352	104	1961	235	119	116

[1] From the Pacific Fisherman Yearbooks and the Annual Report of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.

TABLE 66. Commercial landings of salmon in the State of Washington, by species, in metric tons, 1922-1961[1].

Year	Species					
	All species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1922	16,945	2,315	66	2,867	6,721	4,976
1923	32,532	1,662	15,013	3,988	5,874	5,995
1924	26,593	2,292	226	5,543	7,329	11,203
1925	43,529	4,632	16,016	5,213	6,892	10,776
1926	23,431	1,690	58	6,025	6,990	8,668
1927	44,096	3,544	18,766	5,056	7,096	9,634
1928	24,422	2,119	572	7,767	6,056	7,908
1929	52,956	4,661	23,338	9,299	7,059	8,599
1930	32,998	11,260	123	5,481	7,073	9,061
1931	48,738	3,262	25,372	4,466	6,423	9,215
1932	23,695	3,090	31	6,893	5,636	8,045
1933	37,550	4,428	17,506	3,128	4,586	7,902
1934	28,379	10,927	86	4,411	5,243	7,712
1935	33,684	2,117	15,192	3,837	7,548	4,990
1936	16,000	1,465	64	4,732	4,302	5,437
1937	30,602	2,991	13,266	4,449	4,149	5,747
1938	16,890	4,741	21	4,573	3,642	3,913
1939	23,595	1,805	10,607	1,994	4,943	4,246
1940	15,901	2,550	68	3,631	4,273	5,379
1941	27,131	5,646	5,271	5,390	4,614	6,210
1942	22,712	9,568	37	5,425	2,286	5,396
1943	13,416	835	2,538	2,569	3,232	4,242
1944	10,428	1,059	11	1,811	3,026	4,521
1945	29,496	2,209	15,375	2,371	4,566	4,975
1946	25,198	9,976	1	6,914	2,630	5,677
1947	39,339	619	24,476	3,075	5,461	5,708
1948	17,658	2,949	1	4,819	4,939	4,950
1949	34,856	3,254	20,062	2,371	4,784	4,385
1950	20,311	4,035	21	5,620	6,590	4,045
1951	34,825	3,697	15,412	5,339	5,427	4,950
1952	22,190	3,687	5	5,319	7,909	5,270
1953	33,783	5,675	15,644	2,631	4,915	4,918
1954	26,886	15,924	1	3,925	2,877	4,159
1955	28,017	2,949	14,368	2,016	4,132	4,552
1956	13,019	2,929	2	1,013	5,314	3,761
1957	20,341	4,046	7,924	1,068	3,496	3,807
1958	24,644	14,783	10	2,746	3,827	3,278
1959	19,173	4,503	6,200	2,798	3,008	2,664
1960	7,495	3,115	5	950	1,322	2,103
1961	13,551	3,769	2,229	902	3,933	2,718

[1] Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for 1922-1934; Department of Fisheries, State of Washington, for 1935-1961.

TABLE 67. Commercial landings of salmon in the State of Washington, by species, in number of fish, 1935–1961[1].

Year	Species					
	All species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1935	9,851,230[2]	717,280	5,824,689	844,034	1,902,043	563,084
1936	3,318,100	527,848	24,681	1,036,734	1,118,497	610,340
1937	8,791,966	1,001,307	5,086,288	982,536	1,069,437	652,398
1938	3,877,946	1,566,491	7,893	1,008,660	860,203	434,699
1939	6,794,816	592,374	4,067,180	441,186	1,225,531	468,545
1940	3,416,577	990,423	25,937	741,179	1,070,919	588,119
1941	7,266,895	2,149,404	2,021,027	1,183,723	1,255,930	656,811
1942	5,500,482	3,104,982	1,903	1,197,274	588,607	607,716
1943	3,183,698	289,778	972,944	562,982	870,974	487,020
1944	1,979,921	383,518	4,287	396,248	698,634	497,234
1945	8,820,923[2]	791,023	5,895,111	520,538	1,068,122	546,127
1946	6,391,803	3,628,168	222	1,513,781	606,199	643,433
1947	12,360,183	288,993	9,372,326	706,887	1,354,799	637,178
1948	4,113,295	1,180,215	304	1,100,183	1,259,747	572,846
1949	11,215,153	1,317,985	7,604,529	537,078	1,247,800	507,761
1950	4,344,404	1,358,593	10,042	1,088,096	1,407,265	480,408
1951	9,850,359[2]	1,219,688	5,699,618	1,043,102	1,323,162	594,789
1952	4,628,734	1,181,680	1,914	930,813	1,852,245	662,082
1953	10,526,206[2]	2,068,248	6,052,519	506,214	1,268,921	630,394
1954	6,973,399	4,941,083	294	739,500	722,377	570,145
1955	8,395,051	1,118,141	5,207,548	375,087	1,043,054	651,221
1956	3,221,862	1,067,756	928	200,328	1,433,520	519,330
1957	6,842,628	1,753,910	3,183,773	210,492	1,108,264	586,189
1958	7,368,209	5,338,091	5,116	556,500	994,361	474,141
1959	6,388,973	1,889,140	2,618,429	518,566	987,839	374,999
1960	2,099,863	1,264,065	697	206,158	288,258	340,685
1961	3,797,739	1,427,521	753,395	211,818	1,034,675	370,330

[1] Source: Department of Fisheries, State of Washington.

[2] Discrepancies between the totals given here and the actual sums of broken-down figures are from the original data.

BLE 68. Canned salmon pack in the State of Washington, by species, in 1,000's of cases (48 lbs. per case), 1900–1961[1].

Year	Species					
	All species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1900	538	238	—	—	173	127
1901	1,626[2]	1,291	—	101	194	100
1902	750	377	—	146	109	118
1903	579	171	181	23	110	94
1904	528	112	—	97	163	156
1905	1,213	826	71	72	115	129
1906	616	179	—	182	137	118
1907	868	93	433	73	175	94
1908	597	172	6	74	161	184
1909	1,653	985	349	72	165	82
1910	753	250	*	184	222	97
1911	1,847	143	1,050	157	349	148
1912	648	197	7	112	210	122
1913	2,762	1,687	805	92	96	82
1914	1,072	370	6	345	218	133
1915 (8 months)	1,579	112	593	477	213	184
1916	1,086	94	143	471	182	196
1917 (4 months)	(319)[2]	9	5	183	71	48
1917	(2,240)[2]	462	1,141	251	148	232
1918	894	75	8	285	306	220
1919	1,580	70	443	609	252	206
1920	324	64	5	53	33	169
1921	717	98	376	33	78	132
1922	454	87	3	91	151	122
1923	975	84	470	152	154	115
1924	537	82	8	206	113	128
1925	1,201	111	557	116	200	217
1926	470	56	2	136	140	136
1927	1,094	112	586	92	149	155
1928	489	65	6	203	105	110
1929	1,266	123	738	209	118	78
1930	713	384	4	84	142	99
1931	1,053	97	706	67	83	100
1932	376	89	2	146	65	74
1933	850	136	540	51	47	76
1934	592	356	4	84	73	75
1935	609	57	371	25	89	67
1936	206	47	1	62	34	62
1937	547	65	326	29	39	88
1938	209	143	*	23	13	30
1939	464	46	275	20	65	58
1940	204	64	3	32	42	63
1941	477	114	154	61	53	95
1942	373	272	1	31	11	58
1943	144	19	61	3	28	33
1944	79	38	*	2	4	35
1945	404	53	310	2	22	17
1946	406	273	1	75	25	32
1947	855	20	607	106	84	38
1948	337	97	2	114	86	38
1949	726	94	527	23	64	18
1950	435[2]	123	1	199	94	23
1951	788	123	439	111	87	28

Continued.....

TABLE 68. Continued.

Year	All species	Species				
		Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1952	401	117	1	148	116	19
1953	729	179	444	51	38	17
1954	612	507	*	73	20	12
1955	614	88	412	45	50	19
1956	187	91	1	25	56	14
1957	447	142	222	16	48	19
1958	571	453	2	75	28	13
1959	418	138	168	43	52	17
1960	131	101	*	12	8	10
1961[3]	278	134	75	18	47	4

* Less than 500 cases.

1) Source: Department of Fisheries, State of Washington.

2) Discrepancies between the totals given here and the actual sums of broken-down figures are from the original data.

3) Preliminary figures.

TABLE 69. Commercial salmon landings in the State of Oregon, by species, in metric tons, 1922-1961[1].

Year	Species					
	All species	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook
1922	8,206	424	—	58	1,986	5,738
1923	12,375	937	23	493	3,047	7,875
1924	15,113	198	—	1,360	4,662	8,893
1925	15,585	160	—	1,061	4,648	9,716
1926	12,166	365	—	368	3,995	7,438
1927	12,733	108	—	1,669	3,185	7,771
1928	10,240	69	—	2,379	2,347	5,445
1929	9,118	148	—	1,008	2,998	4,964
1930	9,465	127	—	266	3,690	5,382
1931	9,294	56	—	702	2,232	6,304
1932	8,686	41	—	294	3,516	4,835
1933	8,773	48	2	533	2,237	5,953
1934	9,166	94	—	441	3,138	5,493
1935	12,149	19	—	544	6,000	5,586
1936	9,790	129	—	851	2,223	6,587
1937	11,385	112	*	716	3,273	7,284
1938	9,445	133	—	897	3,408	5,007
1939	9,146	92	—	568	3,356	5,130
1940	8,989	116	—	591	2,787	5,495
1941	11,227	163	—	2,090	1,989	6,985
1942	10,353	63	—	2,691	1,202	6,397
1943	5,566	53	—	428	845	4,240
1944	7,552	21	—	243	2,175	5,113
1945	8,109	3	—	530	2,274	5,302
1946	8,046	52	—	495	1,605	5,894
1947	9,358	264	—	310	1,949	6,835
1948	8,535	30	—	720	1,475	6,310
1949	5,823	6	—	330	1,181	4,306
1950	5,413	57	—	257	1,235	3,864
1951	6,308	54	—	279	1,752	4,223
1952	5,873	214	—	169	1,959	3,531
1953	4,622	36	—	193	1,365	3,028
1954	4,263	74	—	226	1,046	2,917
1955	5,629	26	—	83	1,249	4,271
1956	6,461	72	—	63	1,779	4,547
1957	5,154	86	45	70	1,865	3,088
1958	3,710	242	—	75	664	2,729
1959	2,417	214	3	44	500	1,656
1960	2,539	132	—	10	446	1,951
1961	3,189	48	*	12	1,176	1,953

* Less than one metric ton.

[1] Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for 1922-1949; Oregon Fish Commission for 1950-1961.

TABLE 70. Commercial landings of salmon in the State of California, by species, in metric tons, 1922–1961[1)2)].

Year	Species		
	All species	Coho	Chinook
1922	3,736		3,736
1923	3,216		3,216
1924	4,543		4,543
1925	4,321		4,321
1926	2,760		2,760
1927	2,954		2,954
1928	2,031		2,031
1929	2,288		2,288
1930	2,723		2,723
1931	2,459		2,459
1932	2,132		2,132
1933	2,073		2,073
1934	1,959		1,959
1935	2,566		2,566
1936	2,278		2,278
1937	2,680		2,680
1938	1,738		1,738
1939	1,240		1,240
1940	3,028		3,028
1941	1,720		1,720
1942	3,001		3,001
1943	2,985		2,985
1944	4,666		4,666
1945	6,069		6,069
1946	6,195		6,195
1947	5,209		5,209
1948	3,519	308	3,211
1949	2,917		2,917
1950	3,207	281	2,926
1951	3,262	210	3,052
1952	3,299	340	2,959
1953	3,623	267	3,356
1954	4,309	194	4,115
1955	5,420[3)]	159	5,254
1956	5,178	223	4,955
1957	2,495	240	2,255
1958	1,659	34	1,625
1959	3,471[4)]	117	3,353
1960	3,190	65	3,125
1961	4,432	280	4,152

1) Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for 1922–1947 and 1949; California Department of Fish and Game for 1948 and 1950–1961.

2) Landed weights, mixed round and dressed head on, except for catches in 1959–1961 which are shown in round weights.

3) Including seven tons of pink salmon.

4) Including one ton of pink salmon.

TABLE 71. Commercial catch of sockeye salmon in North America, by region, in millions of fish, 1920–1961.

Year	Total	Region					
		Western Alaska[1]	Central Alaska[2]	Southeastern Alaska[3]	British Columbia[4]	Washington[6]	Oregon[7]
1920	24.5	10.2	7.4	2.6	4.3	—	—
1921	28.4	17.4	7.3	1.5	2.2	—	—
1922	39.0	24.5	7.5	1.9	4.0	0.8	0.3
1923	32.6	18.9	5.7	2.3	4.5	0.6	0.6
1924	24.9	11.0	5.5	2.5	5.0	0.8	0.1
1925	22.0	8.5	5.0	1.8	5.0	1.6	0.1
1926	35.4	10.1	8.3	2.0	4.2	0.6	0.2
1927	22.9	11.9	4.2	1.4	4.1	1.2	0.1
1928	30.6	20.7	5.4	1.4	2.4	0.7	*
1929	24.5	12.1	5.2	1.9	3.6	1.6	0.1
1930	20.2	4.8	3.5	2.6	5.3	3.9	0.1
1931	27.3	15.6	5.7	1.8	3.1	1.1	*
1932	31.6	17.0	8.2	1.7	3.6	1.1	*
1933	36.8	24.3	6.4	1.0	3.6	1.5	*
1934	40.7	22.7	8.3	1.2	4.6	3.8	0.1
1935	15.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	4.6	0.7	*
1936	41.1	22.3	10.9	2.4	4.9	0.5	0.1
1937	36.7	22.1	6.7	2.2	4.6	1.0	0.1
1938	42.1	26.3	6.5	2.5	5.1	1.6	0.1
1939	29.4	14.1	8.0	2.5	4.1	0.6	0.1
1940	17.2	5.6	4.8	1.5	4.2	1.0	0.1
1941	22.9	8.3	5.4	1.7	5.3	2.1	0.1
1942	24.0	6.4	5.0	1.6	7.9	3.1	*
1943	28.8	17.4	7.9	1.1	2.1	0.3	*
1944	22.6	12.4	6.1	1.7	2.0	0.4	*
1945	19.7	7.6	5.8	1.7	3.8	0.8	*
1946	25.2	9.0	4.6	0.9	7.1	3.6	*
1947	30.2	19.0	6.1	0.7	3.9	0.3	0.2
1948	23.6	14.8	4.3	0.5	2.8	1.2	*
1949	16.1	6.5	4.8	0.5	3.0[5]	1.3	*
1950	19.7	7.3	5.9	0.6	4.5[5]	1.4	*
1951	15.2	4.7	4.1	0.8	4.4	1.2	*
1952	23.1	11.7	4.3	0.9	4.9	1.2	0.1
1953	19.9	6.7	3.8	1.4	5.9	2.1	*
1954	21.0	5.0	3.2	1.2	6.7	4.9	*
1955	12.4	5.1	2.7	0.7	2.8	1.1	*
1956	19.0	10.3	3.4	0.9	3.3	1.1	*
1957	14.6	6.6	2.1	1.0	3.0	1.8	0.1
1958	23.6	3.5	1.6	1.0	12.0	5.3	0.2
1959	13.2	5.2	1.9	0.8	3.3	1.9	0.1
1960	22.0	14.4	2.8	0.6	2.9	1.3	*
1961	22.0	12.3	3.0	0.7	4.6	1.4	*

* Less than 50,000 fish.

— No data.

1) From Table 48.

2) From Table 49.

3) From Table 50.

4) From Table 60.

5) Converted from landed weights, using a factor of 6.45 lbs. per fish.

6) From Table 67. Catches for 1922–34 were converted from weights, using a factor of 6.38 lbs. per fish.

7) Catches for 1922–55 were converted from weights, using a factor of 3.5 lbs. per fish. Those for 1956–61 were taken from the INPFC Statistical Yearbooks.

TABLE 72. Commercial catch of pink salmon in North America, by region, in millions of fish, 1920–1961.

Year	Total	Region					
		Western Alaska[1]	Central Alaska[2]	Southeastern Alaska[3]	British Columbia[4]	Washington[6]	Oregon[7]
1920	33.3	1.2	1.0	20.9	10.2	—	—
1921	10.0	*	0.2	7.0	3.8	—	—
1922	41.3	0.3	6.8	23.5	10.7	*	—
1923	56.0	*	3.5	38.8	7.9	5.8	*
1924	61.0	0.8	19.2	29.1	11.8	0.1	—
1925	48.5	*	7.2	27.6	7.6	6.1	—
1926	66.5	0.8	20.2	31.9	13.6	*	—
1927	32.6	0.3	12.9	8.0	4.2	7.2	—
1928	62.0	*	11.4	36.1	14.3	0.2	—
1929	56.9	0.1	18.5	21.8	7.6	8.9	—
1930	84.3	0.3	16.6	43.5	23.9	*	—
1931	54.4	*	14.2	27.2	3.3	9.7	—
1932	40.2	0.2	13.4	22.6	4.0	*	—
1933	55.9	*	14.0	25.8	9.4	6.7	*
1934	82.3	*	22.7	50.3	9.3	*	—
1935	63.4	*	20.0	30.2	7.4	5.8	—
1936	90.0	0.6	26.6	50.7	12.1	*	—
1937	81.6	*	31.0	35.2	10.3	5.1	*
1938	62.2	*	24.9	30.3	7.0	*	—
1939	57.5	*	20.9	23.7	8.8	4.1	—
1940	64.0	0.3	30.8	29.1	3.8	*	—
1941	88.5	*	20.2	60.1	6.2	2.0	—
1942	59.4	0.2	22.2	33.1	3.9	*	—
1943	57.2	*	28.7	18.0	9.5	1.0	—
1944	45.4	0.1	19.4	19.3	6.6	*	—
1945	70.9	*	28.8	21.7	14.5	5.9	—
1946	52.3	0.1	24.0	24.8	3.4	*	—
1947	56.6	*	20.9	14.0	12.3	9.4	—
1948	35.4	0.1	13.9	14.4	7.0	*	—
1949	75.7	*	13.3	43.9	10.9[5]	7.6	—
1950	28.3	*	12.0	9.4	6.9[5]	*	*
1951	45.9	*	6.2	22.2	11.8	5.7	—
1952	31.0	*	10.0	9.8	11.2	*	—
1953	32.9	0.1	10.6	5.0	11.1	6.1	—
1954	27.6	0.7	12.6	8.9	5.4	*	—
1955	40.5	*	14.8	9.3	11.2	5.2	—
1956	32.9	0.1	11.9	13.5	7.4	*	—
1957	28.1	*	6.7	6.9	11.3	3.2	*
1958	33.0	1.8	14.5	9.8	6.9	*	—
1959	20.4	*	3.1	7.9	6.8	2.6	*
1960	20.2	0.8	12.3	3.0	4.1	*	*
1961	30.5	0.1	8.7	12.6	8.3	0.8	—

* Less than 50,000 fish.

— No data.

1) From Table 48.

2) From Table 49.

3) From Table 50.

4) From Table 60.

5) Converted from landed weights, using a factor of 5.14 lbs. per fish.

6) From Table 67. Catches for 1922–34 were converted from weights, using a factor of 5.75 lbs. per fish.

TABLE 73. Commercial catch of chum salmon in North America, by region, in millions of fish, 1920–1961.

Year	Total	Region					
		Western Alaska[1]	Central Alaska[2]	Southeastern Alaska[3]	British Columbia[4]	Washington[6]	Oregon[7]
1920	11.1	0.6	1.5	8.0	1.0	—	—
1921	4.0	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.3	—	—
1922	9.1	0.7	0.9	3.7	3.2	0.6	*
1923	11.7	0.9	0.9	4.0	4.9	0.9	0.1
1924	16.6	1.6	2.0	5.1	6.4	1.2	0.3
1925	19.5	0.7	2.2	8.6	6.7	1.1	0.2
1926	19.6	1.7	3.2	6.0	7.3	1.3	0.1
1927	12.4	1.0	2.5	2.2	5.3	1.1	0.3
1928	20.0	1.4	3.8	4.9	7.7	1.7	0.5
1929	15.5	1.7	5.1	2.6	3.9	2.0	0.2
1930	13.0	1.1	2.8	2.7	5.1	1.2	0.1
1931	11.7	1.5	2.2	2.9	4.0	1.0	0.1
1932	15.1	2.5	1.5	5.6	3.9	1.5	0.1
1933	11.7	1.1	2.2	4.5	3.1	0.7	0.1
1934	14.0	1.2	3.1	3.8	4.8	1.0	0.1
1935	15.4	1.0	3.4	5.1	5.0	0.8	0.1
1936	19.4	1.2	3.3	7.6	6.1	1.0	0.2
1937	15.0	1.1	2.3	5.6	4.9	1.0	0.1
1938	14.5	1.3	2.7	4.6	4.7	1.0	0.2
1939	10.6	1.4	2.7	3.4	2.6	0.4	0.1
1940	15.8	1.7	3.7	4.6	5.0	0.7	0.1
1941	15.5	1.1	3.5	3.0	6.3	1.2	0.4
1942	16.1	0.4	4.2	5.4	4.4	1.2	0.5
1943	15.3	0.7	2.2	6.8	4.9	0.6	0.1
1944	13.2	0.5	3.1	6.9	2.3	0.4	*
1945	11.8	1.0	3.9	3.3	3.0	0.5	0.1
1946	16.0	0.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	1.5	0.1
1947	12.9	0.4	2.6	3.4	5.7	0.7	0.1
1948	14.6	0.9	3.4	4.0	5.1	1.1	0.1
1949	9.4	0.4	2.5	2.9	3.0[5]	0.5	0.1
1950	16.2	0.4	2.5	4.8	7.3[5]	1.1	0.1
1951	13.5	0.5	2.0	4.1	5.8	1.0	0.1
1952	11.6	0.5	3.5	4.2	2.5	0.9	*
1953	12.4	0.6	3.1	3.5	4.7	0.5	*
1954	14.9	0.8	3.3	4.2	5.9	0.7	*
1955	5.4	0.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.4	*
1956	9.9	0.8	3.7	2.7	2.5	0.2	*
1957	10.9	0.5	4.4	3.4	2.4	0.2	*
1958	10.3	0.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	0.5	*
1959	6.5	0.9	1.9	1.2	2.0	0.5	*
1960	8.6	1.9	3.7	1.0	1.8	0.2	*
1961	7.1	1.0	2.1	2.6	1.2	0.2	*

* Less than 50,000 fish.

— No data.

[1] From Table 48.

[2] From Table 49.

[3] From Table 50.

[4] From Table 60.

[5] Converted from landed weights, using a factor of 11.83 lbs. per fish.

[6] From Table 67. Catches for 1922–34 were converted from weights, using a factor of 10.09 lbs. per fish.

[7] Catches for 1922–1955 were converted from weights, using a factor of 11 lbs. per fish. Those for 1956–1961 were taken from the INPFC Statistical Yearbooks.

TABLE 74. Commercial catch of coho salmon in North America, by region, in millions of fish, 1920–1961.

Year	Total	Region						
		Western Alaska[1]	Central Alaska[2]	Southeastern Alaska[3]	British Columbia[4]	Washington[6]	Oregon[7]	California[8]
1920	3.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	—	—	—
1921	2.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.2	—	—	—
1922	5.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.6	—
1923	5.5	*	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	—
1924	6.3	*	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.5	—
1925	7.1	*	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	—
1926	7.1	*	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	—
1927	7.1	*	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.0	—
1928	7.6	*	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.7	—
1929	6.7	*	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.9	—
1930	8.8	0.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.2	—
1931	5.8	*	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.7	—
1932	6.8	*	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	—
1933	5.8	*	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.2	0.7	—
1934	9.2	*	0.7	2.0	4.2	1.3	1.0	—
1935	9.4	*	0.5	1.8	3.3	1.9	1.9	—
1936	8.3	0.1	0.9	1.8	3.7	1.1	0.7	—
1937	5.9	*	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	—
1938	7.6	*	0.8	2.2	2.6	0.9	1.1	—
1939	6.3	*	0.5	1.1	2.4	1.2	1.1	—
1940	7.0	*	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.1	0.9	—
1941	8.9	0.1	1.4	2.5	3.0	1.3	0.6	—
1942	8.3	*	1.8	2.2	3.3	0.6	0.4	—
1943	6.6	*	0.8	1.7	2.9	0.9	0.3	—
1944	5.3	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.7	—
1945	8.3	*	1.0	2.6	2.9	1.1	0.7	—
1946	6.5	0.1	1.3	2.4	1.7	0.6	0.4	—
1947	7.1	*	0.9	1.5	2.7	1.4	0.6	—
1948	7.6	0.1	0.8	2.1	2.7	1.3	0.5	0.1
1949	7.6	0.1	0.7	2.3	2.9[5]	1.2	0.4	—
1950	7.2	0.1	0.8	1.7	2.7[5]	1.4	0.4	0.1
1951	10.1	0.1	0.6	3.3	4.1	1.3	0.6	0.1
1952	7.7	0.1	0.6	1.7	2.7	1.9	0.6	0.1
1953	6.3	*	0.4	1.2	2.9	1.3	0.4	0.1
1954	6.1	0.1	0.7	1.8	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.1
1955	6.2	*	0.5	1.3	3.0	1.0	0.4	*
1956	6.6	0.1	0.5	0.9	3.1	1.4	0.5	0.1
1957	6.5	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.1	1.1	0.6	0.1
1958	5.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0	1.0	0.2	*
1959	5.6	0.1	0.3	1.1	2.9	1.0	0.2	*
1960	3.8	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.1	*
1961	6.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	3.3	1.0	0.4	0.1

* Less than 50,000 fish.
— No data.
1) From Table 48.
2) From Table 49.
3) From Table 50.
4) From Table 60.
5) Converted from landed weights, using a factor of 7.51 lbs. per fish.
6) From Table 67. Catches for 1922–34 were converted from weights, using a factor of 8.71 lbs. per fish.
7) Catches for 1922–55 were converted from weights, using a factor of 7 lbs. per fish. Those for 1956–1961 were taken from the INPFC Statistical Yearbooks.
8) Catches for 1948–54 were converted from landed weights, using a factor of 6.73 lbs. per fish. Those for 1955–1961 were taken from the INPFC Statistical Yearbooks.

TABLE 75. Commercial catch of chinook salmon in North America, by region, in millions of fish, 1920-1961.

Year	Total	Region						
		Western Alaska[1]	Central Alaska[2]	Southeastern Alaska[3]	British Columbia[4]	Washington[6]	Oregon[7]	California[8]
1920	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	—	—	—
1921	1.2	0.2	*	0.6	0.4	—	—	—
1922	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	—
1923	2.8	0.1	*	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.2	—
1924	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.3	—
1925	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.4	—
1926	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	—
1927	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	—
1928	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	—
1929	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.7	—
1930	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	—
1931	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.9	—
1932	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	—
1933	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	—
1934	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	—
1935	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.8	—
1936	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	—
1937	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	—
1938	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	—
1939	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	—
1940	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	—
1941	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	—
1942	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	—
1943	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	—
1944	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	—
1945	2.3	*	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	—
1946	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	—
1947	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8
1948	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5
1949	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0[5]	0.5	0.6	0.4
1950	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0[5]	0.5	0.6	0.5
1951	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
1952	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5
1953	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
1954	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8
1955	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9
1956	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.0
1957	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
1958	2.9	0.2	*	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
1959	2.6	0.2	*	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
1960	2.3	0.2	*	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5
1961	2.6	0.2	*	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8

* Less than 50,000 fish.

— No data.

[1] From Table 48.

[2] From Table 49.

[3] From Table 50.

[4] From Table 60.

[5] Converted from landed weights, using a factor of 13.93 lbs. per fish.

[6] From Table 67. Catches for 1922-34 were converted from weights, using a factor of 19.48 lbs. per fish.

[7] Catches for 1922-55 were converted from weights, using a factor of 15 lbs. per fish. Those for 1956-1961 were taken from the INPFC Statistical Yearbooks.

[8] Figures for 1947-61 were supplied by the California Department of Fish and Game from unpublished data.

TABLE 76. Escapement of sockeye salmon to Lake Kurilskoe, Ozernaia River, in millions of fish, 1940-1960[1].

Year	Escapement	Year	Escapement
1940	0.65	1951	2.40
1941	0.50	1952	2.35
1942	0.50	1953	1.20
1943	3.20	1954	0.32
1944	0.85	1955	0.50
1945	4.19	1956	1.20
1946	4.00	1957	1.40
1947	4.80	1958	0.50
1948	2.75	1959	2.10
1949	7.60	1960	1.55
1950	0.96		

[1] From Egorova, Krogius, Kurenkov and Semko (1961); based on observations at a counting weir near the lake outlet.

TABLE 77. Estimated escapements of sockeye salmon to Bristol Bay streams, in millions of fish, 1946-1961[1][2].

		Streams						
Year	TOTAL	Wood R. of Nushagak system	Other streams of Nushagak system	Naknek	Alagnak	Kvichak	Egegik	Ugashik
1946	8.67	(4.72)		(0.51)	—	(2.01)	(0.66)	(0.77)
1947	7.32	(2.51)		(0.30)	—	(3.25)	(0.91)	(0.35)
1948	7.02	(2.09)		(0.45)	—	(2.70)	(0.89)	(0.89)
1949	2.77	(0.74)		(0.27)	—	(0.10)	(0.92)	0.74
1950	3.76	(0.57)		0.06	—	(1.50)	(0.63)	1.00
1951	5.62	(0.46)	(0.08)	0.10	—	(2.82)	(1.95)	0.21
1952	5.95	(0.23)	(0.21)	0.10	—	(4.00)	0.76	0.65
1953	4.04	0.52	(0.31)	0.28	—	(1.40)	0.52	1.01
1954	3.19	0.57	(0.12)	0.80	—	(0.73)	0.51	0.46
1955	3.14	1.38	(0.55)	0.28	0.17	0.25	0.27	0.24
1956	14.64	0.77	(0.44)	1.77	0.78	9.44	1.10	0.34
1957	4.83	0.29	(0.21)	0.63	0.12	2.84	0.39	0.35
1958	2.86	0.96	0.31	0.28	0.10	0.53	0.25	0.43
1959	8.06	2.21	0.83	2.23	0.82	0.68	1.07	0.22
1960	21.13	1.02	0.66	0.83	—	14.52	1.80	2.30
1961	5.97	0.46	0.40	0.35	—	3.71	0.70	0.35

— No data.

[1] Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Fisheries Research Institute, University of Washington; and Alaska Department of Fisheries.

[2] Figures in parentheses are not based on weir or tower counts; they are estimates from various surveys. In the case of "other streams of Nushagak system", figures for 1958-59 include those by tower enumeration and aerial surveys.

TABLE 78. Estimated escapement of sockeye salmon to the Skeena River spawning areas, in thousands of fish, 1946–1961.

Year	Area				
	Babine Lake[1]			All areas[2] (4_2 and 5_2 only)	All areas[3]
	Large		*Jack*[4]		
1946	446		31	486	—
1947	261		261	307	—
1948		(650)[5]		1,066	—
1949	461		48	480	—
1950	364		179	382	—
1951	141		11	163	—
1952	349[6]		28[6]	158[7]	—
1953	687		29	701	—
1954	494		10	510	—
1955	71		31	100	150
1956	355		18	361	425
1957	433		50	448	485
1958	812		31	—	885
1959	783		32	—	854
1960	263		49	—	320
1961	942		28	—	1,011

1) From Aro (1961). Based on observations made at a counting fence at the lake outlet.
2) From Shepard and Withler (1958). Estimated numbers of 4_2 and 5_2 fish, which predominate most of the Skeena sockeye stocks.
3) From Annual Reports of the Skeena Salmon Management Committee, 1955–1961.
4) Fish less than 43 cm. in length (mostly 3_2 and 4_3 males).
5) Estimated from comparison with stream surveys and fence counts of other years.
6) Number of sockeye counted through the fence.
7) Estimated number of effective spawners. Many sockeye died unspawned in 1952 from the effects of a slide.

TABLE 79. Number of salmon caught by the hatcheries in Hokkaido and the South Kuriles, in thousands of fish, 1927–1959[1].

Year	TOTAL	Chum	Pink	Masu
1927	408	331	77	
1928	352	222	130	
1929	401	232	169	
1930	423	347	76	
1931	643	344	299	
1932	618	545	73	
1933	664	352	312	
1934	676	451	225	
1935	652	487	165	
1936	488	307	171	10
1937	712	536	170	6
1938	673	524	129	20
1939	762	664	89	9
1940	711	614	86	11
1941	757	621	128	8
1942	802	653	128	21
1943	966	665	281	20
1944	639	594	13	32
1945	728	633	62	33
1946	446	414	8	24
1947	468	361	45	62
1948	450	408	12	30
1949	556	482	50	24
1950	589	489	71	29
1951	516	294	181	41
1952	418	312	78	28
1953	307	212	88	7
1954	412	386	17	9
1955	463	294	161	8
1956	299	182	104	13
1957	484	448	27	9
1958	568	489	72	7
1959	411	353	51	7

1) From Hokkaido Salmon Hatchery (1956) and Reports of Operation, Hokkaido Salmon Hatchery, 1956–1959.

TABLE 80. Estimated sport catches of salmon from British Columbia tidal waters, in thousands of fish, 1953–1961[1].

Year	TOTAL	Coho	Chinook	Grilse[2]	Pink	Percent[3]
1953	205	62	52	91	—	5.0
1954	210	36	43	131	—	6.0
1955	274	78	54	142	—	6.6
1956	304	71	64	169	—	7.0
1957	395	126	93	166	10	8.6
1958	409	96	89	221	3	9.1
1959	397	90	66	204	37	8.6
1960	332	98	46	187	1	10.6
1961	250	79	41	104	26	5.3

— No data.
1) From Statistics on Salmon Sport Fishing in the Tidal Waters of British Columbia, 1959–1961.
2) Coho and chinook salmon weighing 3 lbs. and under. Minimum legal size was 8 inches until August, 1960, and has been 12 inches since then.
3) Sport catch as a percent of combined total catch (of coho and chinook) by all commercial gear and sports gear.

TABLE 81. Sport catches of salmon from major areas, State of Washington, in thousands of fish, 1946–1960[1].

1. Coho

Year	Total	Area						Combined commercial and sport catch	Percent of sport catch
		Puget Sound	Neah Bay and Straits	Lapush	Westport	Columbia River[2]	Tokeland		
1946	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	609	
1947	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	1,357	
1948	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	1,263	
1949	218	211	4	—	—	3	—	1,466	15
1950	200	183	15	—	—	2	—	1,607	12
1951	211	190	19	—	—	2	—	1,534	14
1952	252	200	32	—	16	4	—	2,104	12
1953	208	144	42	4	10	8	—	1,477	14
1954	256	189	22	4	25	16	*	978	26
1955	267	187	29	7	29	15	*	1,310	20
1956	387	212	38	20	66	50	1	1,821	21
1957	455	222	80	15	98	39	1	1,563	29
1958	302	120	84	11	47	40	—	1,296	23
1959	284	76	88	9	60	51	—	1,272	22
1960	125	35	20	3	32	35	—	466	27

— No data.
* Less than 500 fish.

2. Chinook

Year	Total	Area						Combined commercial and sport catch	Percent of sport catch
		Puget Sound	Neah Bay and Straits	Lapush	Westport	Columbia River[2]	Tokeland		
1946	23	—	—	—	—	23	—	666	
1947	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	650	
1948	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	585	
1949	105	81	13	—	—	11	—	613	17
1950	115	74	24	—	—	17	—	595	19
1951	139	92	40	—	—	7	—	734	19
1952	213	109	39	—	54	11	—	875	24
1953	153	93	32	3	10	15	—	783	19
1954	220	134	46	4	23	13	*	789	28
1955	229	130	34	3	49	13	*	880	26
1956	318	175	33	7	69	34	*	837	38
1957	332	209	43	5	56	19	*	918	36
1958	235	124	45	4	36	26	—	709	33
1959	197	82	49	2	41	23	—	572	34
1960	195	88	23	3	43	38	—	483	40

— No data.
* Less than 500 fish.
[1] From Washington Department of Fisheries, Annual Report, 1960.
[2] Columbia River estimate of total catch for lower river and ocean fishery only. Includes both Oregon and Washington fishermen.

TABLE 82. Ocean sport catches of salmon in the States of Oregon and California, in thousands of fish, 1947-1958[1].

Year	Oregon[2]			California		
	TOTAL	Coho	Chinook	TOTAL	Coho	Chinook
1947	—	—	—	5	—	5
1948	—	—	—	12	1	11
1949	21	13	8	25	2	23
1950	14	3	11	62	5	57
1951	16	6	10	111	8	103
1952	27	16	11	133	10	123
1953	28	13	15	152	11	141
1954	39	22	17	185	14	171
1955	103	44	59	199	15	184
1956	156	105	51	176	13	163
1957	203	124	79	69	5	64
1958	133	59	74	70	5	65

[1] From Wendler (1960).

[2] Columbia River sport landings have been equally divided between Washington and Oregon.

TABLE 83. Sport catch of salmon in the State of California as estimated from the post card questionnaires, in thousands of fish, 1954, 1956 and 1957[1].

Year	TOTAL	Ocean	River
1954	860	660	200
1956	720	500	220
1957	695	480	215

[1] From Ryan (1959), see text for method.

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